INSURANCE

No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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"THIS IS NO TIME FOR BARGAINING."

Mahatma Gandhi Speaks Out.

Put Dead Stop To Sale Of Foreign Cloth.

MRS. GANDHI OPENS NO-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

Thousands Break Salt Act In Thana Dist.

Mahatma Gandhi in a special message to Bombay asks the people to turn the present public enthusiasm into dynamic energy for mass action.

"This is not the time for bargaining." These were the plain words which Mahatma'i addressed to the dealers in foreign cloth. He called for a complete stoppage in the sale and purchase of foreign cloth.

In Delhi Maulana Abul Kalam Azad opened the Satyagrah-ashram.

Wholesale arrests and house raids have followed the promulgation of the Ordinance in Bengal.

CAMP, KARADI, April 20.

Enquiries are being made from every quarter of Mahatma Gandhi as to whether picketing of foreign cloth shops may be suspended if dealers in foreign cloth promise to stop selling foreign cloth after certain period and undertake not to order foreign cloth for a definite period. In this connection, the Free Press of representative saw Gandhiji this morning when he was going through his voluminous correspondence which was awaiting disposal and asked his views. Gandhiji said he feared that wherever foreign cloth boycott can be organised perfectly non-violently, it cannot be suspended upon any undertaking save that of refraining from selling. This is no time for bargaining. Those who have faith in this and therefore in Swaraj coming as certain result of the present movement and who believe that it is good to stop buying foreign cloth should stop altogether and not for a certain period. But for those who have no faith and would stop selling foreign cloth in obedience to rising public opinion against it. I would make the following suggestion. Instead of asking for suspension of picketing let them suspend selling of foreign cloth which they will resume if the movement fizzles out. If it succeeds they will find a market for their wares elsewhere. If they suffer loss and are too poor to bear it they should trust the national Government of the future to give them reasonable compensation. I would, however, warn those who would undertake to picket against using the slightest violence either directly or indirectly. That was one of the reasons why I conceived the idea of confining picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops to women but where women are not ready and men have confidence in their ability to conduct non-violent picketing, they should certainly take it up.—Free Press.

REPLY TO POLICE ATTACK.

Mass Salt Preparation To-day.

All the Satyagrahi Volunteers will assemble at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. (sharp). From here they will start in a procession and go to Chaupatti to fetch water. From Chaupatty the procession will march towards Bhatia Baug (Bori Bunder) where salt will be publicly manufactured by the process of heating between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

MAHATMA VISITS INJURED VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

CAMP, KARADI, April 20.

Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers have been to-day divided into three batches. One batch will prepare and collect salt while the second batch will cut down palm trees with the permission of the villages while the third batch will do propaganda work regarding khaddar and prohibition in neighbouring villages. One volunteer has been severely injured yesterday night while cutting a palm tree. The trunk of the tree fell on the volunteer's body fracturing his leg. The volunteer was rendered unconscious and he was removed to Navsari hospital where he was operated upon. The volunteer is improving. Gandhiji visited the hospital and enquired about the volunteer's condition. Mrs. Gandhi also will visit the volunteer today. Gandhiji has not kept any engagement to-day as he feels slightly fatigued on account of strenous work and lightening tours. Gandhiji will take rest for whole of to-day and to-morrow.—Free Press.

FRIEND AND CHAMPION OF THE POOR.

Gandhiji's Work For Untouchables.

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, April 19.

Your correspondent is able to refute the charge levelled against Mahatmaji that his work to improve the condition of the so-called Untorchables is negligible. There is in Gujerat an organization known as Antyaj Seva Mandal, which is solely devoted to the amelioration of these down-trodden people. This Mandal owes its existence to Gandhiji and has organised a network of schools for Untouchables throughout Gujerat with eight such schools with over 400 pupils and established in different villages of Gujerat.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee spends annually a sum of Rs. 10.000 in this cause. I was shown round the Antyaj Ashram at Navasari, which is a model institution of the kind. Forty children belonging to the Untouchable class are fed and educated here for national service. This school stands as an eloquent tribute to Mahatma's silent work among the masses during all these years.

The course is spread over seven years and attention is given to industrial training. I was surprised to find little boys doing carding and manufacturing cotton slivers.

I learn that the Poona Untouchable leaders, Messrs. Patade and Ghatge who were loud in decrying Gandhiji, and who came down here to remind Mahatma of his duty towards Untouchables were a greatly surprised at the excellent work done by the Mandal and returned home convinced that Mahatmaji was a friend and champion of the poor.

MR. MAHADEO DESAI DISCUSSES SCHEMES.

—:o:—

WADHWAN CAMP, April 20.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Imam Saheb Sawazir motored down to Viramgam this morning and dis-

(Continued on page 7.)

SATYAGRAHA IN MAHARASHTRA

—:o:—

Mr. N. C. Kelkar Hoists National Flag.

ACTIVITIES AT PEN.

PEN, April 19.

Civil disobedience was started here to-day. This morning, Mr N. C. Kelkar hoisted the national flag. The volunteers will march in procession to Kapur Bag at two o'clock and break the salt law there.—A P.

KETKAR AND MANDLIK ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Kelker Leads To-day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PEN, April 20.

Messrs. G. V. Ketkar, President Maharashtra Congress Committee and R N. Mandlik, Leader of the Satyagraha Camp, Pen, were arrested to-day at 12 noon at the Volunteers Camp, under section 17 I. P. C. for speeches of 18th and 19th April. Mass Satyagraha, however, taking place to-day as previously arranged.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived here last night and addressed a monster meeting. Also hoisted national flag this morning. He was present at Volunteers Camp, when arrests were made. Mr. Kelkar attends to-day's procession and leads mass Satyagraha.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY PEOPLE.

Turn The Present Public Enthusiasm Into Dynamic Energy For Mass Action.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR, April 20.

Mahatmaji is encamped at Karadi Mathwad with his "Swaraj Army." His presence is a source of inspiration to the villagers who pour in his Ashram to get a *darshan* of Bapuji. The Rastriya Shala has been placed at the disposal of the National Soldiers whose chief occupation is to fetch natural salt from the creek nearby. Mahatmaji has divided the army into three contingents each having distinctive duties to perform: the first batch is in charge of preparation and sale of contraband salt. The second group goes round the village popularising Khaddar. Another band of volunteers are deputed to cut down palm and Khajura trees and carry on propaganda against liquor.

I sought an interview with Mahatmaji which he readily granted. He was in conference with a few of his trusted lieutenants in a special hut completely made up of palm and cocoanut leaves. In a message specially addressed to the people of Bombay Gandhiji said "I see that several friends expect me to be in Bombay next week. In reply to Sir Munshi's pressing invitation I said. weather permitting I might go to Bombay next week. But I see that my presence in these parts is urgent and letters from several friends in Bombay tell me that I should not move from Gujerat till Bombay is better prepared. Enthusiasm, so far as newspapers can tell me, there is no lack in Bombay. Of discipline I do not know. At the present moment what we want is the rigidest discipline, more rigid than in an army made to wage bloody warfare side by side with the utmost defiance of the selected laws and the only selected laws consistently with the principles of non-violence and truth. There must be continued and continuous constructive work as if Swaraj was to be established to-day. How far this is being done in Bombay. I do not know. I, therefore, advise friends in Bombay not to be hasty in asking me to come there. If Gujerat alone responds to the work put before the men and women, it would be a great thing and a large step towards Swaraj.

I would, therefore ask friends in Bombay not to build upon my coming there in the near future but I would go there with the greatest pleasure as soon as I can free myself from Gujerat and when Bombay is really ready.

After all the struggle is becoming a mass movement. Nobody's presence, is therefore indispensable What is most necessary is consolidation of the present phenomenal manifestation into dynamic energy of a purely non-violent type that is possible. The world has had ample demonstration since the 12th of March last.

Refuse To Cook With Taxed Salt.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Huge Demonstration Again At Chowpatti.

The citizens of Bombay gave one more indication of their unabated enthusiasm in the national fight for freedom by their demonstration on Sunday which was as impressive as the one which closed the National Week. Despite the conduct of the police earlier in the day, the people went in processions from the different wards to the Esplanade Maidan in the afternoon. The gathering then formed into a huge procession which passed through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Road, and it kept on swelling by the influx of enthusiastic crowds who joined it all along the route. The women were as active as before, and most of them went earlier to the Chowpatty in processions carrying brass vessels and national flags and singing national songs. Filling their vessels with water, they had taken their seats almost an hour before the time. By six o'clock, the foreshore was covered with a thickly packed mass of humanity, all clad in white, which numbered over a lakh. The whole responsibility of maintaining order was undertaken by the Congress volunteers, assisted by the National Militia, and hardly anything was left to be done by the police who were stationed at a few centres in batches of constables armed with lathis under the charge of European sergeants. The meeting was addressed from two platforms.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. Sarojini Naidu said that the assemblage was not a meeting of the usual kind. They had met there to demonstrate to the world that lakhs of people had joined Mahatmaji's Satyagraha movement. The most impressive feature of the demonstration was the great enthusiasm of the women who had taken up in right earnest the Swadeshi and prohibition campaigns, which meant a great deal in the economic improvement and moral uplift of the people.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu emphasised the need of non-violence and communal unity, the latter of which she had been preaching all through her life.

The next speaker was Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale whom Mrs. Naidu introduced as one of the most courageous women, and as a co-worker of Mahatmaji in the Champaran Satyagaha of 15 years ago. Mrs. Gokhale appealed to the women to join whole-heartedly in the pronibition and Swadeshi campaigns.

Mr. Baluobai T. Desai who also emphasised Swadeshi said that he had an organisation, the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, which would take up the Swadeshi movement in full swing.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani said that God had so far favoured Gujarat and Kathiawar which had the privilege of making a glorious contribution to the "roll of honour" in the fight for freedom. Now Bombay also was similarly favoured by God by the arrests and persecutions which were visited upon the Satyagrahis that morning. The cloth merchants who had been so far indifferent to the call of patriotism were now doing penance for their sins, and one of them faced the assault of the police in defending the salt pan at Bhatia Bag that morning.

The victims who were present were asked to stand on the platform to let the audience have a full view of him, Mr. Jerajani warned the audience that some of the white caps sold in the market as Gandhi caps were made of foreign cloth.

MRS. MUNSHI

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that if women would do their part well in Swadeshi and prohibition, that alone would be enough to win Swaraj. If the women of to-day missed the present opportunity, they would be cursed by posterity for their indifference which would prevent the country from winning Swaraj. Indian women had a glorious tradition. History records that in the past they used to encourage their husbands and brothers to go to the battle, to win or die. In the last great war also, the women in Europe made as great a contribution as the men.

Dr. J. N. Choksey said that the Government was as good as non-existent in the present Satyagraha movement.

MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was clad in Khaddar, said if they continued the fight one month more in the way they were carrying on, the Government would collapse entirely.

To the women Mr. Munshi suggested that they should resolve never to use Government salt. In every chawl in the city, the women should organise and prepare salt from the sea water for their daily use. If the men refused or hesitated, the women could force them by doing Satyagraha against them, and refusing to cook with Government salt. (Cheers and laughter.)

Sardar Pratapsingh, a Sikh gentleman who spoke next declared that 40 lakhs of his community were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of their country.

Mr. Ganpatishankar exhibited to the audience some packets of salt prepared by the Satyagrahis who were severely injured by the police assault that morning.

MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Addressing last Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said that she had broken the Salt Laws in all conceivable manner during the course of these few days. Lakhs of people had done it. Yet the Government had not the courage to arrest them. She declared that they were out to displace the present Government and they could not rest till that was achieved.

Bombay Police Assault Satyagrahis.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION AT CHOWPATTI.

MAHARASHTRA LEADERS ARRESTED.

Thousands Break Salt Laws In Thana Dist.

Police assaults on peaceful Satyagrahis were the feature of the campaign of salt manufacture in public places on Sunday. Many were seriously injured and not a few received burns.

In the evening another remarkable demonstration of Bombay's rally to the Mahatma's Standard was witnessed.

Prominent Maharashtra leaders have been arrested among whom are Messrs. B. G. Kher, Wandreker, G. V. Ketkar. R. N. Mandlik and Popatlal Shah. Thousands broke the Salt Act in the Thana District under the leadership of Mr. D. V. Gokhale.

On Sunday morning, as previously announced, volunteers from all the 7 Wards of the City accompanied by large crowds went to the nearest seashore and brought sea water. They prepared salt at prominent places at their respective Wards. In A Ward the salt was prepared at Bhatia Baug and the police raided the place 3 times by forcing through the cordon of volunteers who were guarding the salt pans and they charged the volunteers with lathis as a result of which 4 volunteer received injuries. 4 volunteers were also arrested, but subsequently released. In B Ward the salt pans were raided 3 times by the police and 3 volunteers were seriously injured. Among them was Mr. Kanji Master, Municipal Corporator who sustained burns as a result of boiling water being accidentally flashed over him. in the affray with the police. One young lady and a boy of 10 years also received burns. In C Ward salt was prepared at the Esplanade Maidan and it was raided 6 times by the police. Two volunteers received injuries. In F Ward the police raided salt twice and one volunteer was injured. In D Ward salt was prepared at the Gowalia Tank and there was no interference by the police. Over 1,000 people had gathered and the salt was publicly prepared and auctioned and it was bought by many including Parsis and Mahomedans. A large number of ladies also joined the demonstration. The people maintained non-violence and peaceful attitude throughout the city.

SALT PREPARED IN PUBLIC PLACES.

—:o:—

April 20.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay):—

The Satyagraha Committee had decided to attack on seven fronts on Sunday. The plan proved very effective, The Congress Committee decided to open salt factories in all the seven wards in the City on Sunday. This attack on seven fronts suddenly woke up the police.

POLICE ATTACKS.

In "A" Ward the police force had gathered at the places where volunteers were to manufacture salt long before the appointed hour. In Bhatia Baug the police, and specially the sergeants, attacked the volunteers with lathis and pushed and dragged them by legs. They broke the pots in which salt was kept and kicked the pots full or boiling water with the result that several volunteers were severely injured and received burns. Four volunteers were arrested. The Congress Satyagrahi volunteers however started manufacturing salt as soon as the police had finished their work and retired from the scene. Again the police attacked the volunteer in the same manner and again the volunteers restarted their work as soon as the police gone. In this way six successive raids were made by the police. The volunteers, however, did prepare the salt and packets of contraband salt were sold at the very place for fancy prices.

The following were the heroes of the Bhatia Baug Satyagraha:—

INJURED.

1. Maganlal Vaj. Mehta: severe lathi blow on the chest.
2. Ambalal Sakarchand: lathi blows.
3. Amrutlal Varjeevan: lathi blows.
4. Jaswant Singh Akali: lathi blows.
5. Isarsingh: burnt one buttock and thigh with boiling salt water.
6. P. H. Patel: fore-arm fractured.

Three of them are admitted in the G. T. Hospital.

ARRESTED.

7. Sardar Thammansingh.
8. Jaswantsingh Akali
8. Jamnadas Vallabhdas.
10. Girdhardas Ladhanhai.

All of them were later on released manufacture was only stopped when it grew too hot and the police ceased to turn up.

Mr. Bam supplied sweetmeets and other articles of food to the volunteers and the Purohit Hindu Hotel supported drinks and offered food to all those who needed.

The people flocked in large numbers and cheered the volunteers. The Congress Committee cannot but congratulate them on their peaceful and disciplined manner which shows that the people are obeying the instructions of the Congress to the letter.

AT THE ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

The volunteers of "C" Ward had gathered in the Esplanade Maidan to offer Satyagraha. Six hundred volunteers strong formed a deep cordon round the place when salt was manufactured by the volunteers. Police made four attacks upon the volunteers and as soon as the police retired the volunteers renewed their activities. The police were ultimately tired and wondered at the grit and tenacity with which the volunteers stuck to their posts and had to retire. The following Satyagrahis faced the brunt of the attack of the police and received injuries:—

11. Sadashiv Shanker Trikamji: beaten till he fainted.
12. Purshottam Jetha: beaten severely. Fainted twice.
13. Varejlal Jethabhai, Captain of the Jatha, was severely beaten: his whole body is badly aching.
14. Mir Mahomed Kashmiri:

(Continued on page 11.)

KEEP SMILING.

Mrs Naidu Mentions Three Greatest Virtues.

Courage Faith and Humour: This was her message to the Indian people on this critical occasion given by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to a "Chronicle" representative at the huge meeting on Chowpatty on Sunday evening

These three in the opinion of Mrs. Naidu were the greatest virtues of man.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

FIGHT FOR ARAB INDEPENDENCE.

Revoke Balfour Declaration, Says Mahomed Yakub.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE.

Dubs Nationalist Indian Muslims As Black Sheep!

The All-India Muslim Conference for Palestine affairs held its first session on Saturday at 9-30 p. m. in the spacious pandal at Bhendi Bazaar erected for the occasion. The Pandal was fitted with electric lights and fans, and loud speakers in order to make the speeches heard by ten thousand delegates in the pandal and tens of thousands outside the pandal. The conference was to be in session at 8 p. m. but for obvious reasons it was fixed at 9.30 p. m.

In the afternoon a monster procession of Muslim volunteers and delegates started from Juma Musjid and paraded round the principal streets of Bombay. At 8-30 p. m. H.H. Holiness Sardar Saiyadna Taher Saifuddin Saheb Mumaji Saheb opened the proceedings with the recitation of Holy Quran Sharif. This was followed by the recitation of Arab Scouts Anthems.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES.

Sardar Saheb Sulem Kasam Haji Mitha, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, then welcoming his brethren in Islam then said for thirteen centuries the Mussalmans had protected the holy places in Palestine at great sacrifice of life and money and organised efforts were now made to seize from the hands of Mussalmans. He attributed this tendency to the Zionist Movement which was started by American Jews who had left Palestine centuries ago and settled there. He regretted that England had totally forgotten the great help rendered to her by the Indian Muslims and Arabs in the Great War and was doing everything possible to trample under her feet the rights of the Muslims in general and the Arabs in Palestine in particular.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Maulvi Mohmed Yakub M L A was then proposed for the presidential chair which motion was supported by delegates from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nadiad, Surat, Punjab, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Behar, Madras, and Ceylon. Maulvi Mohmed Yakub then took his seat amidst shouts of Allah ho Akbar and said:

The holy mosque in Palestine known by the name of Masjid Aqsa, is the old Kaba of the Mussalmans, before the holy shrine of Ibrahim in Mecca was declared as the Kaba of the holy Prophet and his followers, used to offer prayers towards the Masjid-e-Aqsa.

Even since the Masjid-e-Aqsa occupies a very high and prominent place amongst the sacred places of Islam. According to a reliable saying of our Prophet, pilgrimage was intended only for three places, namely the Kaba in Mecca, the Prophet's mosque in Medina and the Masjid Aqsa in Palestine. Afterwards since the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Husain Karbala has been added to these sacred places of pilgrimage. Accordingly all the schools of theology amongst the Mussalmans are unanimous in holding that the same conditions apply to the pilgrimage to Masjid-e-Aqsa as to the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. If the Masjid-e-Aqsa where oud Prophet made his first halt on the night of Meraj, and that place is held sacred by the Mussalmans all the world over

'CHOSEN LAND OF PROPHETS."

Side by side with religious considerations which have impressed the sanctity of every inch of this Holy land upon Muslim hearts, there are other reasons as well which stand in clear prominence to stir up Muslim feelings all over the world upon every question that is connected up with Palestine. We have been there for the last thirteen centuries and have never regarded any sacrifice too great for the preservation of the sanctity and integrity of this "Chosen land" of God and his prophets, and history is a glaring and permanent witness of our efforts in this direction.

Now the world forces are in motion, and are threatening to render our existence in that part of Holy land precarious. You must be aware of the fact that after the termination of the Great War which resulted in the defeat of Turkey the mandate of the Government of Palestine devolved upon Great Britain, and that in the course of these ten years of mandatory administration there have been serious riots and bloodshed among the Arab Muslims as well as Christians and the Jews. Before I proceed to deal as to how the mandate fell upon Great Britain, and examine the visible and invisible ctuses of these deplorable events, I must congratulate His Majesty's Government upon so successfully fulfilling the "International obligation, from which there can be no receding," that during a brief space of their nine years' mandatory administration, the Holy land has witnessed scenes of bloodshed unheard of since the crusades.

SOME WAR HISTORY.

When the Allied forces entered Jerusalem on December 9th. 1917. the population of Palestine in round figures was 700.000 Arabs and 60,000 Jews. Of these 700.000 Arabs, approximately 625.000 were Muslims. Though the relations of the Arabs with Jews were all along cordial and friendly, there had sprung up a strong national spirit against the Turks during the declining years of the Ottoman Empire. Indeed, the remote corners of the Arabian Peninsula such as Nejd, Asir, and Yemen, where the hold of the Turk was never strong had practically delivered themselves of its yoke, the heart of the northern provinces also was pulsating with a rebellious, yet national spirit, and efforts were being made to weld up the Arabian Peninsula into a national confederacy. Sheriff Hosain of Mecca was naturally the secret leader of this movement, consequently it was during the Great War that the Arabs saw an opportunity of realising their national ambition. The Allies also clearly foresaw that their interests in the near East were closely associated with the interests of the Arabs. The British Government, therefore, entered into negotiations on behalf of the Allies with Sheriff Hosain. The agreement between him and the British Government, through its Resident in Cairo, was concluded in January 1916, article 1 of this agreement runs as follows:—

"The British Government agree to help in the formation of an Arab empire completely independent in its foreign and internal affairs, bounded on the east by the Persian Gulf, on the west by the Red Sea, the Egyptian Frontier and the Mediterranean, and on the north by the boundary lines of the two vilayets of Aleppo and Mosul to the Euphrates and the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. The Colony of Aden shall not be included in this state." Two months later Sir Henry Macmohan confirmed the agreement in a letter he wrote to Sheriff Hosain.

ARABS DISILLUSIONED.

But the victory for the Allies did not mean a victory for the Arabs. On the contrary, the provinces wrested from the Turks, not only had no share in the fruits of victory, but were subjected to a rule, which in every respect is worse than that of the Turks. It is a rule which a Conqueror imposes upon the defeated people. Indeed the Arabs of the north, who were enemy subjects by no will of their own, were treated as if they were the enemy and their country was divided by France and Great Britain into four separate states, with four different administrations and as many different economic barriers This policy, apart from being unjust and oppressive is contrary to the following joint declaration issued by Great Britain and France in November 1918. But when the Allied Supreme Council which met at the Conference of St. Ramo awarded mandates to the victors "the free choice of the native population" was ruthlessly disregarded. On the contrary Zionism, with British mandate as a shield and money as a weapon came as a conquering force, and the entire native population, both Christian and Moslem, lay bleeding underneath

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

As the Arab assistance was needed to route the Turks, the sympathetic support of the Zionis Jews was deemed by the Downing Street to be essential to the elasticity of the war purse string, and on November 2nd, 1917, Arthur J Balfour wrote a memorable letter now known to History as Balfour declarations. It used the following language:—

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavour to facilitate the achievement of that object It being understood that nothing will be done which may prejudice the civil and religious right sof existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries."

In spite of the fact that this declaration was entirely antagonistic to the pledges given by Great Britain to the Arabs, they did not resent it, because they knew that Islam was tolerant, and consequently they construed it to mean that George V would not emulate Edward I. But when we analyse the language of the text of the articles of Mandate for Palestine we are struck by the fact that the orientation of that document was not towards enabling Palestine to stand alone or towards establisning in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people." It was towards converting Palestine into a home for the Jewish people. This volte face has considerably shaken the confidence of the Arabs, both Christians and Moslems, in western morality. They feel they have been betrayed and they are right in their misgivings.

The chief objection of the Arabs to Zionism, therefore, is inspired by neither religious nor racial feeling. For the past thirteen hundred years whether in Palestine or Syria, or Mesopotamia, whether in the Hedjaz, or Yemen or Southern Spain the relations between the Arabs and the Jews have been marked by peace, goodwill and friendliness. The native Jews of Palestine are Arabs, as are the Jews of Yeman. So too are native Jews of Syria and Iraq. And they have always enjoyed with their fellow Arabs the same religious and political rights. But the Jews of Zion who have come into the country during the past ten years from Central Asia and Eastern Europe with funds from America in one hand, and the Balfour declaration in the other, are the vanguard of a dream of conquest, a dream of empire, which the Arabs resist, must resist, and will resist to the end..

The results of this mischievous policy are too well known to the world. The Arab self-respect injured and provoked by constant insult, and humiliation and goaded to desperation by the entirely partisan attitude of the Govenment broke out in riots of August 1929. His Majesty's Government appointed a Commission to "enquire into the immediate causes which led to the outbreak in Palestine and to make recommendation as to the steps necessary to avoid a recurrence." The Commission has finished its labours and presented its report to the Parliament

OUR DEMAND.

We believe that peaceful relations, co-operation and justice can be assured between the communities in Palestine if certain changes are made in the government and development of the country. I am glad to describe, a programme which we believe will bring about these happy results and which will meet with the approval of the Arab people;

First, by the establishment of a democratic government which will represent all the inhabitants proportionately—the Muslims, the Christians and the Jews. The last ten years' experiment has proved the present form of Government unsatisfactory economically and politically.

Second, by the abandonment of the policy of putting the country under such political econonic and administrative conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish National Home. A policy which has in practice amounted to the exploitation of the Arab majority of about 800,000 for the interest of the Jewish minority of about 120,000 a stituation of unique paculiarity in this era of world democracy.

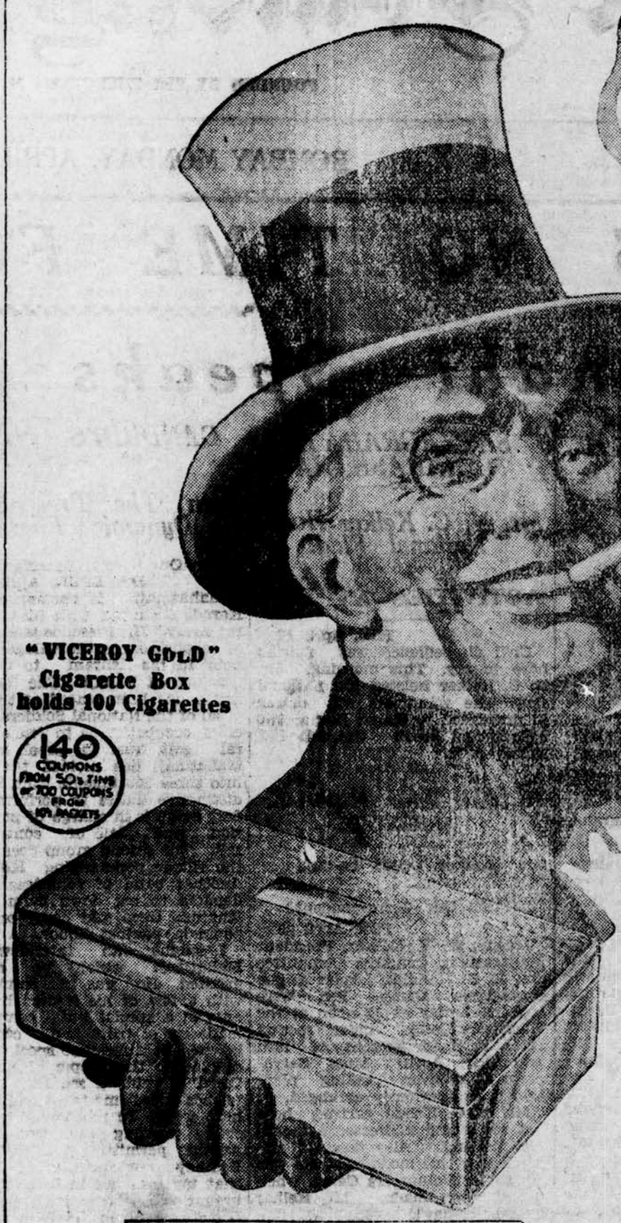
Third, by substituting for the Balfour Declaration a provision that will assure under this democratic government of Palestine, political, egonomic and administrative equality among all without regard to race or creed.

Fourth, by putting the granting economic concessions, now ...nist monopoly, and legislation ... prepared and enacted by ...ionist Jew in the hands of the ...ew representative government.

Fifth, by controlling immigration by a law which the representative government will pass and which will be based on the capacity and economic and social welfare of the country.

Sixth, by having all sacred places administered according to the 'status quo', assuring freedom of worship and of religious matters for all communities.

No speaker addressing a public meeting these days can shut his eyes at the momentous events passing all round in this country. The Civil Disobedience movement started by Mr. Gandhi in the name of Independence, is in reality a movement to establish the domination of the majority over the minorities in India. Mr. Gandhi, who once considered the Hindu-Muslim settlement as the corner stone of responsible Government in India, seems to have got into his head the idea that Swaraj in India can be obtained without the co-operation and support of the Mussalmans. The Muslims in India, numerically are no doubt in a minority in comparison with the Hindus, if all the non-Muslims in this country may be classed as Hindus, but from the point of view of their political and historical importance a Muslim population of no less than 7 crores in India and several crores more in other parts of world cannot, with any stretch of imagination be put in the category of minorities. The Muslims in India claim descent from the conquerors, who from the days of Muhammad bin Kasim to those of the last of Moghuls founded nine dynasties and ruled over India for well nigh a thousand years to whose departed glories the ruins of Magnificent mosque and mausoleums, splendid forts and palaces, scattered all over India, from one end of the land to the other, bear mournful testimony. In considering the vital questions of political rights and the share in the administration of the country, mere heads cannot be counted and no adjustment can be made merely on the basis of population. The Hindu Maha Sabha mentality which has now imperceptably taken its root into the Hindu body politic all over the country, including the Indian National Congress, aims at the destruction of both, the present foreign Government and descendants of the former foreign rulers of India, namely the Mussalmans. The Holy Kuran has at more than one place condemned lawlessness and anarchy and forbidden the faithful from creating disturbance in the world. This attitude of the Mussalmans is highly worthy of approbation and the few isolated individuals, who have been induced to play the black sheep are exceptions which go only to prove the rule and fully deserve the condemnation of their co-religionists.



"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS

EXCLUSIVE TO "PASSING SHOW" SMOKERS

A new BRITISH METAL—wears and looks like REAL GOLD. Will not discolour and GUARANTEED FREE FROM PLATING

Send Your Coupons for these "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO "VICEROY GOLD" 11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

Coupons sent by post MUST be registered. No responsibility can be accepted for coupons sent by unregistered post.

You get Quality TWO WAYS WITH "PASSING SHOW"!

Quality Cigarettes and Quality Gifts—The unique qualities in "Passing Show" cigarettes which appeal to all "Passing Show" smokers should please your own good taste. What is more, the Quality never varies; "Passing Show" are

Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

You get the "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS within a few days of sending your coupons!

ALL "PASSING SHOW" COUPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFER P.S. 12

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD. DISTILLERS LEITH.—SCOTLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
[illegible] Apl	Narkunda x.	ALL	18,579
[illegible] May	Viceroy of India ..		19,640
10	Rajputana* ..		16,350
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,511
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		(1,129
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	[illegible]	16,1[illegible]
21	Maloja x ..		20,982
28	Rawalpindi ..		10,986
July	Ranpura* ..		16,600
12	Mawo ..	BOMBAY	11,100
19	Naldera x ..		16,098
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,611
Aug.	Morea* ..		10,940
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,511
16	Narkunda ..		16,37[illegible]
23	Macedonia ..		11,129
30	Cappurea* ..	CRANSHIP	16,360
Sept	Ranpura ..		16,600
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,640
11	Comorin x ..		16,13[illegible]
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,511
[illegible]	Rawalpindi @ ..	ALL	10,986
Nov	Rajputana ..		16,350
8	Naldera ..		16,098
15	Ranpura ..		16,600
22	Morea* ..		10,940
29	Rawma ..		10,600

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any maill steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1930		
24th Apr	Dumana	8,422
26th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,422
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£115
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan
25 ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
2 Apr.	Malaia ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
9 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
6 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Moolton ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Malaja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Mawo ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

'Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
8 Apr.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
9 Apr.	Chakla ..	Karachi
21 ,,	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okha Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
23 Apr.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
23 Apr.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	5973	25 Apr.	30 Apr, @30 ,,
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	.. ..	30 Apr.
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	14 May.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr	@14May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	@28.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	29 May
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May	@11Jun
Haruna Maru ..	6800	.. ..	3 June
Tamba Maru	5845	30 May	@25Jun
Komo Maru ..	8000	....	

*Do not carry passengers From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8869	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru ..	10099	15 May.	2 June
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatuta Maru ..	22000	4 Apr	22 April
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May.	18 May.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay. Phone No. 20279 23734 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar. (Kathiawar)

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & CO.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 22997.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay). Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 00 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End. Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.

(2) Total undivided Reserves Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established in India (1903)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS TO AGENTS:

For particulars please write to:— J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Kandi.

Orders for

Black Galvanized, Copper, Brass, Lead Tubes and Fitting exceeded at lowest rates. Orders to be accompanied by 25% of cost in advance.

Apply to:—

The Young India Trading Co.,

39, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100. per 1000. (Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.* Bombay Branch.

That Progress Proves Popularity is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 448 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.

Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER. ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY, 10.

L.E. 1228.

Burns AND Scalds

WONDERFUL SOOTHING & SKIN-GROWING BY ZAM-BUK

TO reduce the terrible shock of burns and scalds—relieve pain quickly with Zam-Buk! This refined herbal balm should be gently applied to the injured surfaces, which should then, be lightly bandaged so as to keep out all inflammatory action of the air.

Zam-Buk is a wonderful soothing agent. It cools and comforts the injury and takes out all 'fire' and irritation. Zam-Buk is also highly antiseptic and, by killing and excluding dangerous germs, it prevents formation of pus and any tendency to festering or blood-poison. Zam-Buk then grows new healthy skin.

For eczema, ulcers, bad legs, chronic sores, ringworm, itch, piles, cuts, bruises, rashes and insect bites, and a host of other skin troubles, Zam-Buk is indispensable. Also as an embrocation for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica cold-on-chest, neuralgia, sore muscles, stiff joints, etc. Keep a box of this great herbal ointment always handy!

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 box.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Zam-Buk

PREVENTS BLOOD-POISON

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

will be your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word. Terms:— CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HINDOO VETERINARY GRADUATE for Chembur Branch Quarters free. Apply stating lowest salary with qualifications. SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole, Madhavbag
A R2348

WANTED—A B.Sc. for the H. C. High School, Burhanpur, starting salary from 70/- to 100/- according to qualification and experience. A trained Science Graduate, fond of sports and Scouting will receive preference.
A 590

WANTED—STALLSUPERVISORS for Parel, Kalyan Carnivals salary Rupees 50/60. CASH security Rupees Fifty. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Small Building, Hornby Road.
A R2355

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Two COTTAGES at Mahim, near Railway Station Apply Box No. 2499 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C R2352

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 2351

LOAN.

WANTED.—FINANCIER to finance upto Rs. 1,00,000 by instalments in a most lucrative Electric Generating and Supplying Limited Concern. Reasonable interest plus PART in the Managing Agency. Apply Box No. 792 G.P.O. Bombay.
L R2324

25,000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL, Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG BRAHMIN VAISHNAVITE GIRL of respectful family, aged 14 fair complexion to marry a young man of 27 of the same caste of Srivastha Gotaram. Apply there to Box No. 2498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R2347

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE to-day, Monday, the 21st instant., at 10 a. m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bunglow Furniture, Fire proof safe, Gramophone, records, Harmonium, Singer Sewing Machine, Brass and Chinaware, wall pictures and clock, E. lamps, vazes, candle stand, glassware, crockery, etc. etc.a at Chawpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion, Auctioneers. VORA AND CO.
T. R2357

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount Current books purchased. College books at half price. Moffusil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT. Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 532

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the above Mills, situated near Narainganj, Dist. Dacca, healthiest station in Eastern Bengal, following officers:—

(1) An experienced MANAGER, long standing experience as Carder and Spinner, will have preference.

(2) An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER.

(3) A SECRETARY for the Mills Office, experience in a Spinning and Weaving Mill, will have preference.

(4) A qualified ENGINEER with experience on Uniflow Engine.

Salary according to the qualification.

Applications with copies of testimonials and salary expected are to reach the undersigned on or before 30th April, 1930.

J. K. BASU,
Managing Director,
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street,
Dacca,
8-4-1930.
565

THE MONSOON IS COMING!

Roofs will not leak if covered NOW.

with

GENASCO WATER-PROOF ROOFING.

—Write us TO-DAY—

MCKENZIES LIMITED

Roofing Experts

Sewri-Bombay.

Agents for:

Trinidad Lake Asphalt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Special Easter Matinee Show

To-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Come in the Matinee show to avoid the rush and disappointment!

SIXTH MEMORABLE WEEK!

Noah's Ark

An epoch-making picture that has created a sensation in Bombay.

To-day Three shows at ; 4; 6-30; 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

THE BEST TALKIE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. FREE GIFT Rs.

100 GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY 100

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ALL-TALKING
ALL-SINGING
ALL-DANCING
NIGHT-CLUB ROMANCE:

ALIBI

With an All-Star cast:
The Soul-Gripping Story of a Girl who dared all for Love—and Lost!

By Special Request for Easter Holidays

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

3-30, 6, 8-30 and 10-45 P.M.

The Mightiest of all spectacular Thrillers!

"BEN-HUR"
"BEN-HUR"

A Tale of the CHRIST told by a cast of thousands headed by

RAMON NOVARRO

A Picture to see over and over again and to marvel at for the time!

Also A Rollicking Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Cinema Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

THE COMEDY DUO

REX STORY.
and
ROSE LEE.

The New Songs and Dances.
In conjunction with Cinema

If I Were Single.

featuring

MAY MCAVOY & CONARD NAGEL

THE SECOND

Grand Musical Concert

BY
THE WELL-KNOWN
PROF. PYARE SAHEB
OF CALCUTTA.

PLACE:
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.

TIME:
21st MONDAY, AT 9-30 P. M.

ADMISSION CHARGES:—
Special Rs. 5-12-0.
Extra A. R. C. Rs. 4-8-0
Orchestra Rs. 3-8-0
First Class Rs. 2-8-0
Second Class Rs. 1-12-0
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Third Class 0-12-0
Fourth Class 0-8-0.

Plates are open at the Theatre.

Double attraction!
SPECIAL FOR EASTER WEEK!

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

7-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and B'k Holidays at 3-30.

Thrill-packed drama of the old-time gold fields!

BUZZ BARTON
IN
"THE VAGABOND CUB"

Also

"THE REVENGE OF TARZAN".

AMUSEMENTS.

For the most entrancing HOUR you've ever spent in a cinema see

The story of a girl who was forced to marry a man she did not love.

Also PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (Topical)
AT THE DENTIST
(100 per cent Talking Comedy)
Reduced prices for Matinee at 4 p. m. to-day. Box Seats and Upper Stalls Rs. 2/- Lower Stalls Re. 1/- 1st Class Ans. 8/- 2nd Class Ans. 4/- plus Tax.
Regular shows at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End) 'Phone: 41561.
Have You Heard The Cock Crow?

RIALTO CINEMA

Every Day a Different Picture

Monday APRIL 21st	At 4, 6-30 8-15 and 10 P. M.	BUTTONS with JACKIE COOGAN
Tuesday APRIL 22nd	At 6-30 and 10 P.M.	TWELVE MILES OUT with JOHN GILBERT and JOAN CRAWFORD
Wednesday APRIL 23rd	At 6-30 and 10 P.M.	THE Mysterious LADY with GRETA GARBO and CONRAD NAGEL
Thursday APRIL 24th	At 6-30 and 10 P.M.	THE STUDENT PRINCE with RAMON NAVARRO and NORMA SHEARER
Friday APRIL 25th	At 6-30 and 10 P.M.	Rose-Marie with JOAN CRAWFORD and JAMES MURRAY

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER

Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As. 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.

"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well in the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out" No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

BAYER

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine

From all leading Chemists and Druggists.

PHOSPERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature

Thomas Wilkinson

Thomas Wilkinson Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 70, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ARREST OF KARNATAK LEADERS.

Under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Club, the Karnatak Congress Workers' League and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, a meeting congratulate Karnatak Leaders arrested in Ankola and Mangalore, will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. at Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz (old "B" square")' when Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, and others will speak. Sjt. R. S. Padbidri will preside.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Satyagraha Committee two public meetings of the workers will held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T) in the Maidan opposite Gold Mohor Mills, Dadar Road, and at Sewri Cement Chawls, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside.

LADIES' CONFERENCE

A Conference of women will take place to-day (Monday), at the Vile Parle Satyagrahashram, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to devise means effectively to carry on the picketing of liquor shops.

MEETING AT GIRGAUM.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the above Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Monday (the 21st instant) at 6 p.m. at the Khatau Wadi (opp. the Girgaum Portuguese Church) when Professor D. R. Gharpure, President, B. P. C. C. will preside and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Choksey and S. K. Patil will speak on "The Present Struggle."

"E" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. P. N. Daroowalla, Barrister-at-Law is standing as a candidate for the Municipal by-election in Parel (Ward "E") owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Mistry.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR PICKETTING.

—:o:—

To-day's Meeting At Congress House.

All women who have enrolled themselves as volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangh to undertake picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops in Bombay City are requested to attend a meeting at Rashtriya Stree Sabha Office Congress House, to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 19.

T T London on Berlin 20.37-1/8.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.08-1/4.
T T London on Brussels 34.84.
T T London on Madrid 39.00.
T T London on Milan 92.75.
T T London on Berne 25.08.
T T London on Paris 123.98.
T T London on Prague 164.12.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.

London, April 19.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILL.

New York, April 19.

Demand Bills 436.00

HAND-GRENADES FOUND IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Sequel To Dusserah Bomb.

PRISONER GUIDES POLICE PARTY.

LAHORE, April 20.

Fourteen mills hand grenades in every detail, one Russian stick bomb, five-chambered revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition were seized by the police after search based on the confession of one of the six men who were arrested in Lahore on 4th April, in connection with Dusserah bomb outrages.

It is alleged that the police party was led through a maze of narrow lanes in the city yesterday by the accused and after entering a house they mounted a flight of stairs and a small landing. In a secluded room a small piece of tin nailed to wood was shown which on being removed disclosed a keyhole. The prisoner who was guiding the raiding party next discovered bombs and ammunitions as stated.—Free Press.

Bomb Find In Lahore.

LAHORE, April 19.

It is alleged that following a confession by Mohammad Ashraf, one of those arrested early this month in connection with the Dushera bomb outrages of 1928 and 1928, the Police have recovered a tin box from a wall in the city containing 11 bombs, one pistol and several bullets.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO KARACHI DISTURBANCES.

—:o:—

Citizens Enquiry Committee Appointed.

KARACHI, April 19.

This morning a meeting of citizens representing various interests was held at the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber at which a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into police firing last Wednesday and report within a week. The terms of reference are:—

1. Whether or not there was any occasion for firing last Wednesday?
2. Whether the provisions of law and procedure were complied with before firing was resorted to?
3. Whether warning, if any, was given to the public before shots were fired?
4. What kinds of arms and ammunition were used and whether the occasion justified their use?
5. To make suggestions for precautionary measures to be adopted before resorting to firing should events justify it?

A Peace Committee to assist in the promotion and maintenance of peace in Karachi has been formed. It consists of six Moslems, sixteen Hindus, two Parsis and three Goans.—A. P.

"UNJUSTIFIED AND INDISCRIMINATE.

—:o:—

Karachi Firing.

KARACHI, April 19.

There is a general feeling among Indian community here that firing by police on Wednesday was unjustified and indiscriminate. Mr. Jamshed N. N. Mehta President of the Karachi Municipality, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., and Mir Mahomed Baluch, M.L.C., met yesterday and reached certain conclusions.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Personnel Of Indian Delegation.

SIMLA, April 19.

It is understood the Government of India have finally decided on the personnel of delegation to the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference which will open at Geneva on 10th June. Employers' delegate is Mr. A. L. Ojha; employers' advisers are: Messrs. P. Mukerji, R. Vaishya and J. K. Mehta. Workers' delegate is Mr. S. C. Joshi; workers' advisers are Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, K. C. Roy Choudhry and Muhammad Umar Rajab.—A. P.

100 WORSHIPPERS BURNT TO DEATH.

—:o:—

Fire In A Village Church.

LONDON, April 19.

Bukharest.—About 100 worshippers, mostly women and children, died following a fire in a village church at Costesti during the Mass. When the flames were seen, panic ensued and a mad rush was made to the door which was jammed. The struggling crowd was penned in by the blazing doorway and many were trampled on to death. Others who crawled inside were buried by the collapse of redhot walls.—Reuter.

HOCKEY NOTES.

—:o:—

Customs A. C. Defeat Holders.

(BY "WINGER.")

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has reached an interesting stage and another week will see it reach its conclusion.

Two Bombay teams are still left in and there are hopes that the cup may not leave the city after all.

The Poona Rangers gave a highly improved display when they met the Bombay University. The Varsity men went down fighting but experience told its tale and the much practised team from Poona emerged the victors. Massey, as usual, was a tower of strength at centre-half and both McKenzie and Jameson were stout defenders in rear division. It was pleasing to see R. Cowton don colours for the Poona men. He still remains a dashing forward but obviously lacks practice.

An upcountry team which greatly impressed onlookers were the Bangalore Y. M. C. A. They had matters all their own way against the Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys and were content to run up a modest score. The forwards among whom D'Cunha, Cruz and Hayes were the star performers exploited the short passing game to perfection and they did not waste time in the circle.

The meeting between the Young Men and the B.B. & C.I. Rly. should be a thrilling affair and on the form shown by both teams, I think the up-country eleven will come through successfully.

The Ajmere Loco Hockey team enjoys a great measure of popularity on this side. They made their first appearance during the last thing and were on a "soft" thing against the Hyderabad Regiment. Many of the old players are still members of the Ajmere team. Harbour remains a deadly shot and is an asset to any eleven. Nelson puts plenty of power behind his passes and in the defence Manning and Meaney play with clever understanding.

A huge crowd saw the Lusitanians make their exit from the tourney yesterday. The holders were opposed to the Customs A.C. and a fast and interesting game in which there were many thrilling moments resulted in a 2 goals victory for the Preventive Service men.

Feroze Khan, the ex-Aligarh and Olympic player demonstrated what a classy player he is. A "game" leg necessitated his playing with great caution, but he is a brainy type of player and an inspiration to his colleagues.

I doubt if there have been two more popular players than the Milne brothers this season. "Clive" was in fine form yesterday and was responsible for the opening goal of the Customs.

The Customs have had a very hard passage and before they enter the concluding round must do battle with the winners of the Poona Rangers and Ajmere Loco Sports Club.

MR. RAJENDRA DALAL CONGRATULATED.

J. P.'s As Public Servants.

The members of the Bombay Stock Exchange assembled in their hall to congratulate their Vice-President Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal on the courageous and patriotic step he had taken in resigning his title of a J.P. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Association took the chair.

Mr. Rajendra who was garlanded and enthusiastically cheered by the members, explained that the origin of the institution of J.P dated as far back as the Tudor period. In the Stuart period as well as in the Reformation and even for a progamme arfter, that, the J.P.'s, though nominated by the Kings, sided with the public in their struggle for freedom.

NOT A MERE TITLE.

Mr. Rajendra added that the privilege of J.P. was not like other empty titles. It carried with it some responsibility and duty to the public, like attesting a signature on an important document etc.

Concluding, Mr. Rajendra said that what he had done was not to seek cheap notoriety, but because he felt that it was impossible for him to deceive his conscience, his country and the Government. He assured the audience of the sincerity and independent spirit of their President Mr. Shroff with whom he had the pleasure of working for two years.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT.

—:o:—

Hops Off To Cape Town.

LONDON, April 19.

Bulawayo.—The Duchess of Bedford arrived here unexpectedly instead of proceeding to Palapye, as Brokenhill aerodrome was unable to supply her monoplane with full load of petrol. The plane encountered stormy passage from Brokenhill. The Duchess left here at 6 in the morning on an attempt to reach Capetown in one hop of 1,360 miles.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN CONGRESS OF OPTHALMOLOGISTS.

Plea For General Medical Council For India.

The first Congress of the All-India Opthalmololgical Society was held on Friday afternoon at the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Anatomy Theatre. Dr. B. P. Banaji in the course of his speech in welcoming delegates said:

"The incidence of blindness in India is relatively higher than in other civilised countries, there being about 15 lakhs of people totally blind in this country. Of the blindness occurring among children, about 90 per cent. was preventible and among adults a large number of cases was remediable."

The Congress was attended by delegates from various parts of India. Dr. B. G. Acharya of Lucknow presided.

PROBLEM OF TRACHOMA.

Dr. Banaji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that there was an urgent need of closer co-operation with the ophthalmic surgeons of Europe in mitigating the avages of contagious diseases amongst which trachoma stood predominant. The problem of trachoma was a world problem and India should make an effort to put her house in order. No organised attempt had been made so far to prevent the spread of this fell disease which, if untreated could lead to blindness.

It was to be hoped that with the due spread of compulsory primary education the problem might be attacked in schools, where the affected children could be segregated and made to follow the teaching separate classes.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Acharya, the President of the Congress condemned the action of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in withdrawing recognition of Indian medical degrees, and hoped the establishment of a General Medical Council for India would not be delayed. This vast country required at least a hundred fold more of ophthalmic surgeons than there were today. From times immemorial the science of ophthalmology had been practised as a separate branch Under ayurveda "Nitra Chikitsa" was a special branch of medicine. Till the time of Von Helmsholtz and Von Graife the methods of diagnosis and treatment were very crude. The advance of general science, the discoveries in light and electricity had advanced the knowledge of ophthalmology. At the present time the advantage of electricity had brought a number of instruments of precision so that methods diagnosis had been perfected. Naturally methods of treatment also had become precise. The future of ophthalmology lay in the production of more electric appliances and the application of bio-chemistry and organic chemistry in the diagnosis and treatment of the several diseases of the eye.

IMPORTANCE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

The growth of fundamental sciences, namely mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and zoology was absolutely essential to the growth of general medicine and surgery. The advance of ophthalmology was dependent on the growth of general medicine. Dr. Acharya emphasised that for all medical qualifying examinations, it was necessary to team ophthalmology as a special and separate branch. To include it in surgery was to give it such a subordinate place that the student did not attempt to learn even the rudiments. A preliminary working knowledge was all that was expected of the M.B. student. In the Far East and in India a knowledge of this branch was even more important than the knowledge of gynaecology. To obtain special knowledge say for a postgraduate diploma it was essential tlo know mathematics, optics and electricity. Teaching in this branch must be accompanied by actual demonstrations in diagnosis and treatment.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Dr. Acharya concluded by saying that there were two sides to be considered in the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery. One was the curative side and achievements in this were really phenomenal. It was stated that the stock-in-trade of an ophthalmic surgeon was cataract. That was indeed one of the chief ailments that they had to tackle, but there were scores of other diseases of the eye which they tried to cure and a mere cataract operator was not an ophthalmic surgeon. The second aspect was the prophylactic side. Those of them who were in touch with the doings of the League of Nations could not have failed to recognise the fact that the League was doing a good bit for the prevention of trachoma and venereal diseases. He would suggest a systematic examination of schoolgoing children with a view to find the defects and apply proper remedies.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF M.B. STUDENT.

It was necessary, continued Dr. Acharya, to teach ophthalmology as a special and separate branch for all medical qualifying examinations. To include it in surgery was to give it such a subordinate place that the student did not attempt to learn even the rudiments. A preliminary working knowledge was all that was expected of the M.B. student. There were two sides to be considered in the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery. One was the curativve side and achievements in this were really phenomenal.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE.

It was stated that the stock-in-trade of an ophthalmic surgeon was cataract. That was, indeed, one of the chief ailments that they had to tackle, but there were scores of other diseases of the eyes which they tried to cure and a mere cataract operator was not an ophthalmic surgeon. The second aspect was the prophylactic side.

A SUGGESTION.

Those who were in touch with the doings of the League of Nations could not have failed to recognise the fact that the League was doing a good bit for the prevention of trachoma and venereal diseases. He would suggest a systematic examination of school-going children with a view to finding out the defects and applying proper remedies.

PAPERS READ.

After the address of the President the members were entertained at tea by the Bombay Opthalmological Society on the lawns of the G. S. Medical College. It gave an opportunity to members to be introduced to the various members from the mofussil places. After tea the Congress again met to discuss papers. The first paper was read by Dr. Ratnaker on the Eye affection in Leprosy. He illustrated his paper by photographs of his cases and gave good statistics. Dr. D. D. Sathaye read a paper on the eye diseases and its treatment in the tine of Shushtrut. He gave the time of the great Surgeon as about B.C. 500. He said that Shushtrut had devoted 19 chapters in the Uttar Tantra only to eye diseases. The number of eye diseases treated were seventy-six. There was both medicinal and surgical treatment. Cataract was treated by the operation now called couching. It remained the premier operation for cataract till 1741 when a Frenchman Davil was the first to undertake the extraction operation. He also brought to the notice of members that Milk Therapy was very much used. The Paper created a lively discussion. A large number of members related their experience about the couching operation. Major Duggan of the C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital said that he found the couching operation was very useful when one eye was lost after operation by intraocular haemorrhage. The third paper was read by Dr. C. N. Shroff on the distribution of Trachoma in India and its treatment. Dr. Zakariah of Madras read two papers one on Ocular dominance and another on Superficial Punctate Keratitis.

On the second day, the Congress began its sitting at 2 p.m. Dr. B. G. Acharya read a paper on treatment of Corneal Ulcers. A large number of members took part in the discussion. Dr. P. K. Narayan Rao of Bangalore read a paper on some forms of severe ulcerations in South India. Dr. Banaji read a paper on Paranatal injection of milk in Spring Catarrh. Dr. Shroff read a paper on Surgical treatment of Spring Catarrh. Other papers were read by the President as the members could not be present. Dr. Banaji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee treated members to tea in the evening.

BOYCOTT BRITISH DRUG.

On the third day the members of the Congress visited the various Bombay hospitals in the morning. The R. C. Committee gave lunch to the members in the afternoon, and the party then went to a sea trip to Elephanta caves. On return from caves Dr. Sathaye thanked the members for attending the session in such large numbers and making it a success. In concluding his remarks he requested the members to consider the present political state of the country and help it by boycotting the British Drugs and Instruments as other countries were quite competent to supply the needs. In the evening the party met at the Taj for dinner. Besides the members of the Congress prominent members of the medical profession graced the occasion by their presence, such as Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, Lt.-Col. Vazifdar of the Grant Medical College, Major Sokhia, Dr. Jivraj Mehta of the Gordhan Sunderdas Medical College, Dr. Padshah of G. T. Hospital ,Dr. Smith and others.

Lost B. P. Notes.

Mr. G. A. Bodke, Fruit Merchant, Shop No. 88, Crawford Market, writes:—

Sir,—I have found the following Promissory Notes of the Governor-General of India Council. Please insert them in your paper to enable the owner to come to my above mentioned address and receive them.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles.

No. B.055308, No. B.055316. No. B.055317, No. B.055318. No. B.055319, No. B.055320.

MAHARASHTRA CONTRIBUTES.

—:o:—

Three Hundred Ladies Pacticipate In Movement.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

(Through the Publicity Office, Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal.)

As the Satyagraha movement is growing into a mass movement it is attracting the attention of the Government more and more. A systematic policy of arresting and putting into jail the leaders of the movement in Maharashtra seems to have been adopted. Messrs. Kher and Wandzekar have been arrested at Vile Parle. Eight workers in Ratnagiri District including Mr. Dastane, a member of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee, are jailed. Four persons in Khandesh have also been arrested for selling contraband salt. Thus the number of arrests and convictions is increasing every day Messrs. Chimanlal Shah and Jaswantrai Mehta, Secretary, Ghatkopar C. C., have been arrested under Section 117, I. P. C., and 47, Salt Act.

A special feature of this movement is that even ladies are participating in it. Maharashtrian ladies at Vile Parle broke the Salt Law on the 17th and 18th. Nearly three hundred ladies went in procession and brought sea water in the Satyagraha Camp to prepare salt. On the 18th, six ladies sold contraband salt—some of them even sold it in a police station. The volunteers stationed at the various camps under the supervision of Vile Parle Camp are daily organising mass civil disobedience in the villages round about.

POLICE EXCESSES AT VIRAMGAM & DHOLERA.

—:o:—

Mr. Swaminarayan's Letter To Governor.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan M.L.C., has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Bombay:—

Kadwa Pol,
Ahmedabad,
19th April, 1930.

Dear Sir Frederick Sykes.

I am simply shocked to see that since Salt Satyagraha has commenced, Government and their officers have lost their heads. Not only are sections of law like 117 of I.P.C. prostituted for passing very severe and long sentences on esteemed leaders but humiliation is added to injury by hand-cuffing and roping persons like Darbar Shree Gopaldas and Bapu Gokaldas Talati who by their self-sacrifice in the cause of the country's freedom have become darlings of the people. But to crown all this, we hear most shocking and revolting tales of brutal, inhuman, savage and barbarous methods employed by Police against Satyagrahi volunteers at Viramgam and Dholera. A large number of police attack a volunteer, scratch his hands, press his throat and even his private organs till he is unconscious in order to deprive him of salt. These methods should be stopped at once. If a Satyagrahi carries salt, let him be arrested, placed before a competent Magistrate and sentenced. But instead of pursuing such a legal course, brutal and barbarous attack are made by the Police. I must frankly say that if such attacks are not immediately stopped the result will be very disastrous because every Indian whether old or young will be completely alienated from Britain, Britisher and his ways.

The country is thirsting for Swaraj and the struggle is not likely to stop or abate by such terroristic ways. The only way is that of conciliation and good will and I hope such a way will be adopted with good grace and before it is too late.

As these atrocities are taking place if Dholera and Viramgam which are under the jurisdiction of Bombay Presidency, I expect to hear from your Excellency that they are immediately stopped.

Yours Sincerely
Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE POLICY.

Mr. Bhosle M. L. C. Resigns.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, April 18.

Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle, M.L.C., representing West Khandesh District in the Bombay Legislative Council, has resigned his seat in the Council. While doing so, he has informed Government as under:—

I beg to tender my resignation of my seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the constituency of West Khandesh District, as the only course now possible for me to express my strong disapproval of the policy of repression, which Government seem to have embarked upon. The Bombay Council, constituted as it is, is probably the weakest Council in the country. After the illegal and unjust conviction and sentence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Bombay Council could not be sure of the necessary number of honourable members standing up for permission to move an adjournment of the House and so no such motion was attempted.

Government are aware that the nation tried all possible methods to convey to Government their firm resolve not to be satisfied, hereafter, with anything short of immediate self-government or Swarajya, but Government either did not take the nation to be serious or flouted all their attempts. The nation was driven to declare Independence as their goal and to adopt civil disobedience as the only possible means to attain that goal. The whole country is breaking the iniquitous Salt Act, not because they hope to be able to manufacture sufficient salt thereby, but to declare to the world the resolve of the nation no longer to submit to the present intolerable system of Government. As the movement is being carried on strictly on non-violent lines, Government should have met the situation in a statesmanlike manner, but they chose to adopt a repressive policy, under a false hope that the public might be silenced by such frightfulness. Repression will simply add to the strength of the people and Government will be soon undeceived.

As a mark therefore, of my protest against the present policy of Government, I beg to tender this resignation of my seat in the Council which your Excellency may be pleased to accept

SWADESHI LEAGUE.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 20.

At an informal meeting held this morning at Mahajana Sabha, steps were taken to conduct boycott of foreign cloth on organised basis. A Swadeshi League has been formed for promotion of Swadeshi goods in substitution of foreign goods especially British cloth. A Committee was formed to work the League in conjunction with Congress and the Committee of the All-India Spinners' Association and other organisations with like purpose. Dr. U. Rama Rao is President and the Committee consists of 25 members including Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Duncan Greenlees of Adyar and others. It was decided to invite Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in order to strength movement. Regular spadework of the League will commence from to-morrow when batches of members of League will go round to principal merchants in city to persuade them to stop importing goods.

THROWING WATER ON SATYAGRAHIS.

A novel device has been adopted by the excise officials at Cuddalore of throwing bucketfuls of water on salt Satyagrahis as volunteers render it difficult for the police to put out the ovens by surrounding them. Officials who had left the scene of salt activities returned after manufacture had been completed, threw bucketfuls of water and broke the pots.

SALT SALES RECEIPT FROM POLICE.

Contraband salt was manufactured on large scale by scraping process in neighbouring villages. As salt was being weighed in Congress office at Nellore salt officials appeared on scene and confiscated salt. Congress volunteers took receipt for salt.—Free Press.

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THEORY AND PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

by

An Overseas Visitor

The axiom that the stability and profits of business in India depend on the prosperity and purchasing power of the Indian people is obvious and irrefutable. It has been enunciated before. It might seem unnecessary to repeat it. But it leads to a question whose answer is by no means as plain as the principle involved. The good intentions of western business towards the community at large may be assumed. But to what extent, if at all, is western business helping, by conscious action, to increase the prosperity and purchasing power of the Indian people? The time has arrived when its justification at the bar of a growing public opinion must stand or fall by its practical efforts to this end.

The wealth of the Indian people derives, almost entirely, from agriculture. And it is universally admitted, even by those most anxious to preserve the ancient character of Indian civilization and society, that in agricultural practice India has been regrettably slow to adopt the scientific improvements of the age. The reason is due to the small tenures which are the foundation of Indian society. None the less, ways must and are being found of increasing the wealth of ryot and zemindar, by placing within their reach the weapons of modern inventiveness.

The prime needs of the countryside are improved communications and improved machinery. Roadgraders, if Local District Boards can be persuaded to adopt them, will provide the former. The latter comprises ploughs, harrows, and cultivators suitable for motor traction, more effective bullock ploughs, fodder-cutters, canecrushers, and engine-driven irrigation pumps. Three main deterrents obstruct the advancement of these inventions among the rural population. One is that great numbers of cultivators have never yet been vouchsafed an ocular demonstration of mechanical cultivation. Another is that experience is only just beginning to teach which of the numerous machines on the market are best suited to the various soils and climates of India. And the third is the financial inability of all but the largest landowners to undertake the direct purchase of machinery.

Strange though it may seem in the case of a company whose activities are generally believed to be confined to the marketing of oil, it is precisely these deterrents which Burmah-Shell has taken upon itself to overcome, as the most practical means of expressing its good intentions towards the Indian people. A Burmah-Shell Development Department has been formed, whose assistants in the various branches seconded by a large body of inspectors, are engaged in demonstrating the advantages of mechanized agriculture in all parts of the country. This department is also bearing the expense of tests extending over many months, in order to investigate the reliability of the various machines and the conditions essential to their proper working. Thus, through Burmah-Shell's initiative, large sections of the rural population are being familiarized with agricultural machinery, and sales are being effected, though without any financial return to the company.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 32.*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1930.

GRAVE SITUATION.

—:o:—

The grave situation in India is made much graver and far more complicated by the utterly unexpected and serious rioting at Chittagong on Friday night. Full particulars about the event are not yet available but it appears from official communiques that a body of about a hundred armed "insurgents" suddenly attacked the railway and police armouries at Chittagong, battered and burnt the police arms, burnt the telephone exchange and shot dead one European Sergeant Major, one Anglo-Indian and four Indians. At the instance of the Bengal Government the Governor-General, in the exercise of his extra-ordinary powers under the Government of India Act, has promulgated an Ordinance giving the local Government all the extra-judicial powers of arrest and detention without trial which it had under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 but which were allowed to lapse a few days ago when the Act was removed. The Viceroy seeks to justify the promulgation of the Ordinance by declaring that only thus is it possible to deal effectively with the "widespread revolutionary organisation" and to forestal outrages like those at Chittagong. But we would warn Government that if there is any organised revolutionary movement, lawless laws can only drive it deeper underground and make it more dangerous. Besides, bitter experience of the past has shown that for one real culprit brought to book under the Act numerous innocent men are victimised on the merest suspicion. It is no wonder if some of these, feeling that justice itself is murdered, become desperate A dangerously vicious circle is thus started by official lawlessness breeding lawlessness among a section of the people, which in its turn is made the occasion for further official lawlessness. We refuse to believe that there is or can be any justification for an Ordinance which permits arrests and detentions without a trial. Such an Ordinance is itself an outrage on justice, the basic principle of which is that none must be punished without a regular trial. The normal law is drastic enough to deal with any kind of crime And a Government seeking to arm itself with further powers cannot but lay itself open to the suspicion that a regular reign of repression is intended under the guise of tackling terrorism. We would once again warn Government of the consequences of any use or abuse of the Ordinance which the Viceroy has precipately promulgated, as if it were a matter of course. We would also warn the revolutionaries that any violence on their part will undo much of the good that is being done to the country by their own kith and kin through their non-violent struggle and their enormous voluntary self-sacrifice. Those who resort to violence, we cannot too often or too strongly emphasise, are enemies of the country.

We wonder if the Government here or across the seas realises the gravity of the situation in India with the whole nation behind the Mahatma's movement. From the British point of view at least the "Spectator" does not exaggerate when it describes the situation as "an unutterable tragedy." The rapidly increasing number of raids, arrests and convictions made only because people make as free use of natural God-given salt as of air and water, and the spreading conflagration of the boycott of British cloth cannot mean to Britain anything short of a disaster, the end of which, unless averted betimes, must needs be unutterably tragic. Yet the British press and the public, though much exercised by Gandhiji's campaign, seem to think of trusting everything to the man on the spot. The "New Leader" is almost alone in urging the Labour Government to take courage in their hands and to apply Labour's declared policy of Self-determination to India and to grant immediately political amnesty. But so far at any rate the Labour Government does not seem to know its own mind with regard to the Indian situation and Parliament as a whole seems to be nearly as apathetic as it ever has been.

When Mr. Fenner Brockway moved an adjournment motion to draw attention to the situation in India, the House was poorly attended, the Conservative Party being represented by only one back-bencher and the whole Liberal Party being absent. Even Mr. Benn was absent and Mr. Lansbury spoke mostly on his own behalf. Mr. Brockway described the situation faithfully enough and urged that immediately after the publication of the Simon report the Government should definitely declare that it intended to carry out the policy of Labourites and apply full Self-Government and Self-determination to India. Mr. Maxton endorsed that view, but Mr. Lansbury could only ask the House to put confidence in Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin. The latter, it is reported, has no fresh statement to make on the present situation and Mr. Benn may leave everything to the discretion of the man on the spot. The only act of statesmanship which the two have so far done is the negative one of not touching Gandhiji. But otherwise they seem to be letting things drift and give a free hand to the bureaucracy for indulging in an orgy of repression. Fortunately, the people of India have learned to rely far more on themselves than on official declarations and concessions. The campaign of Satyagraha will go on, strengthened as it is now by a campaign on an unprecedented scale against foreign cloth and liquor. If Commander Kenworthy was at all sincere when he stated in the Commons that "the majority of Indian villages were quite untouched by the present movement and great classes of the population would have nothing to do with the Congress," his utter disillusionment will not be long in coming. If Commander Kenworthy spoke light-heartedly, he will rue the day he misled the Commons and the larger audience outside of his own countrymen.

OPPORTUNE MOVE.

—:o:—

Missionary activity in Britain is recently remarkably evident in impressing upon the "man in the street" in that country the urgency of Britain's retaining her mandatory power in Palestine. Amongst the numerous band of crusaders on behalf of the Jews and against the Arabs who promote the gospel of continued domination of Britain in Palestine, the palm for making the most amazing statement must be given to a Dr. Christie, a Reverend gentleman who is a Doctor of Divinity and works at the Mount Carmel Bible School at Haifa. During his visit to Liverpool he entertained an audience with some very original views about the Arabs in the land in which he is supposed to be "spiritually" active. He advised the British Government in his discourse "to deal with a firm hand, which must be seen and felt" with the Arab discontent and to deal out "even-handed justice". He entertained the hope that "with an increasing non-Moslem population and a recognised Christian Government such communities as the Moghrabien Arabs would move out....and the Effendis, too, might find it advisable to seek fresh pastures." And this Reverend gentleman particularly advised the British Government "not to be afraid of the Indian Muslim bogey."

When such attempts to create hostility against the Palestine Arabs are promoted in Britain, it is the bounden duty of Indian Muslims to warn the British Government against the iniquitous and ultimately fatal policy of continuing to favour the Jew at the expense of the Arab. It was an opportune move on the part of certain Indian Muslim leaders to hold in Bombay a Conference on Saturday to discuss Palestine affairs. The Conference lodged a weighty and well-considered protest against the British policy, rightly declared that the Balfour Declaration must be revoked and emphasized that genuine self-government alone would solve the Palestine problem. Mr. Mahomed Yakub, in a learned address, as the President of the Conference, exposed the hollowness of the British claim that the mandatory power was being exercised to dispense even justice to all the communities that have made Palestine their home. His analysis of the mischievous tactics which have sown dissension between Arab and Jew within the short space of ten years was particularly illuminating. He pointed out how "for the past thirteen hundred years, whether in Palestine or in Syria, in Mesopotamia or in the Hedjaz the relations between the Arab and the Jew had been marked by peace good-will and friendliness." But the advent of Britain as a mandatory in Palestine and as a potent political force in the Near East and Arabia has resulted in dividing race against race. As we have repeatedly emphasized in these columns, the only way out of the Palestine impasse is for the Geneva League to compel the mandatory power in Palestine to give a faithful account of its work, in view of the just and repeated protests of the majority of the population against the British policy and to extinguish the mandate. It is the League's duty to see that Palestine enjoys genuine self-government.

We are constrained to observe, however, that Mr. Mahomed Yakub spoiled a good speech in defence of the Palestine Arabs by a totally irrelevant and foolish reference to the Satyagraha movement. It is, indeed, regrettable that a political leader of his experience should make the palpably absurd statement that the Gandhi movement is "in reality a movement to establish the domination of the majority over the minorities in India." It is a mass movement to win Swaraj not only for a particular class or creed but for every citizen of India and we are glad that there are Muslim Nationalists who realise this and, as the recent arrests show, are prepared to sacrifice themselves for it. Only a free India can raise her voice effectively to secure redress for the wrongs suffered by Eastern people, in Palestine and elsewhere. If Muslims of the mentality of Mr. Mahomed Yakub will have the large outlook and the wisdom to join the national movement for freedom, they will reach the common goal much quicker.

SATYAGRAHA AND CHRISTIANS.

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere an earnest appeal by Mr. Joseph Cornelius Kumarappa of the Gujarat Vidyapith to all Christian Workers and Missionaries. It deserves to be taken to heart by all in India, Christians and non-Christians. The gist of the appeal is that through his method of Satyagraha Gandhiji "is substituting for warfare the gospel of love in a practical way" for the solution of all disputes great and small and that it is the duty of all those who accept the gospel of love and sacrifice to study the method and perfect and practise it. It becomes what William James calls "a moral equivalent for warfare." "The details" says Mr. Kumarappa, "may have to be worked out to a greater degree of refinement before Satyagraha can be used on an universal scale, but the basic principle is the one that concerns us vitally at this moment." The least that he asks Christian Missionaries and workers to do is "to leave no stone unturned in finding ways and means of persuading Government to use humane methods in their attempt to maintain Law ad Order." Satyagrahis do not mind suffering. They court it. But cannot Government prove worthy of their opponents?

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

URGENCY OF SPEEDING UP MOVEMENT.

(BY P. R. LELE).

Mahatma Gandhi's dynamic movement has swept away the salt law. In Bombay the whole Act relating to salt has been simply pulverised. Ladies in any number go to any beach in Bombay and fetch salt water. The Salt Act does no more exist and the special correspondent of the "Khilafat" is not likely to strike the people's imagination by informing the public that Lord Irwin is considering how to settle the salt law problem to the satisfaction of both parties. The movement started by Gandhiji on 6th April was and is not only for the repeal or modification of that Law. It is a national movement for the attainment of Swaraj. It is a 'life and death struggle' which 'has to go on this time whatever happens', to use Gandhiji's own words. It is a struggle started for realising 'the power that is lying dormant in everyone of us' and the breaking of the salt law is only one manifestation of that realisation. The repeal of the salt law on 11th March would have worked wonders. To-day it will be simply treated with indifference. Now it has no more importance than an inquest by a jury on a dead body.

THE NEXT STEP.

What is the next step in our 'life and death struggle'? Picketing of liquor shops and boycott of foreign cloth with its corollary of picketing shops that sell foreign cloth. This latter is a business that must be undertaken after a very great deal of thought. To these two I humbly suggest the addition of an item, which shares the evil in both these items: I mean the boycott of British tobacco, cigarettes or loose. Cloth is a necessity: tobacco is as unnecessary as liquor. What is unnecessary in itself becomes the fittest object for an active taboo when the money spent on it goes to enrich England. India is at present smoking away to England much more than two crores of rupees. These crores may be altogether saved but, at the least must be at once prevented from going to England. It is not pleasant to witness salt Satyagrahis smoking "Passing Show" or "Scissors" Cigarettes.

MEN'S PART.

Gandhiji has definitely decided that picketing either of liquor shops or of foreign cloth shops should be done only by ladies. But there is the men's part. Men can help, in his words, "by making the acquaintance of liquor and toddy dealers and interviewing them personally and asking them to give up the traffic." I remember the tapping of toddy palms was suspended for about two months by the tappers in 1921 in the northern wards of Bombay. If they be approached again and an appeal is made to them in the name of Gandhiji and of Swaraj, it will be even easier to persuade them in 1930 than in 1921. Men can also go about the localities inhabited by those classes from which drunkards come in large numbers and try to wean them away from the drink habit. This is a collective vice. I know that it is almost forced on the youngsters. If any fraction of the energy, that has been shown in connection with the salt law, be devoted to the drink habit, there will be little work to be done by ladies at the shops. What is required is patient constructive work. There are persons who would talk, in season and out, of organising labour. Even just now there is a group within the B. P. C. C. that is harping on it. They would be doing the greatest and most permanent service to labour by attacking this drink habit. Increase in the strength of labour organisation in England has been almost simultaneous with reduction in the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The attack on the drink habit would lead to a material and spiritual improvement in a considerable measure.

THE MARRIAGE SEASON.

Men are not to picket shops dealing in foreign cloth. But in the boycott of foreign cloth men have a very great part to play. This boycott requires the assistance of every man, woman and child. This boycott requires to be taken up at once especially in view of the numerous thread ceremonies that are being performed during this month and the more numerous marriages that will take place during Vaishakh (May) and Jyestha (June). It is in marriages that fineries are mostly purchased and fineries virtually mean foreign cloth or at least foreign yarn. The young bride and bridegroom ought to make it a point not to allow a single yard of foreign cloth to be bought on their account. Their young friends can desist from buying anything foreign to be given as wedding-gifts. The parents of the brides and bridegrooms, especially the mothers of bridegrooms, have a duty to perform and the authority to perform it. Purchases of foreign cloth are mainly made by or for them and they ought to desist from making them. This duty must be brought home to the persons concerned by propaganda and persistent activities and men can surely take part in this propaganda. The father of the bridegroom can definitely and easily prevent a lot of money from going to England.

Men can play another part in this item. They can cut down their purchases during this year, so that all lovers of the country can be clad with Swadeshi cloth and Khaddar. Did we not spare our clothes when war sent up prices of cloth? Did the women of England not cut down their demand of cloth to a half or even a third, when the war was on? We can do the same thing in 1930 when we are in the throes of a new birth. Within a year or two the Indian mills can be made to increase their production and supply all the cloth required by Indians. We can have some idea of this when we consider the fact that huge stocks of Swadeshi cloth are piled up, even in spite of the Bombay mills remaining virtually inactive for more than a year during 1928 and 1929. Men have a very important part to play in a constructive way, if the boycott of foreign cloth is to be made a success. This item of the programme must receive immediate attention.

RELIGION UNDER THE SOVIETS.

ATTITUDE OF STRICT IMPARTIALITY.

(BY G. K. N.)

In view of the cry of religion in danger in Bolshevic Russia raised by the pious in England, the following article from "Russia Today" is of topical interest:—

"The attitude of the Soviet Government to religion is embodied in the Soviet Constitution formally adopted on 10th July, 1918. The particular passages in the constitution relating to religion are as follows:—

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

"To ensure for the workers genuine liberty of conscience, the Church is separated from the State and the school from the Church, and freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda is assured to every citizen."

"The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic grants the right of asiyum to all foreigners persecuted for political and religious offences."

"How are the provisions of this constitution carried into effect? First, the State Printing Works are quite impartial as to the religious and anti-religious material that they print. Large quantities of both the Bible and the Koran are turned out by the State Printing Works. The same establishment produces five anti-religious periodicals and seven religious periodicals.

PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

"Russia is notorious for its enormous number of churches. Many of them have been little used; and as more people turn from religion and the priests find their supporters fewer and fewer, individual churches fall into disuse. What is to happen then? Are these buildings to be left to ruin and decay? No. They are turned into culture houses, or, if they contain beautiful things, into museums.

"No church may be closed for religious purposes unless 90 per cent of the people in the vicinity declare their willingness for it to be closed. And no church has been closed by the authorities except on this condition. This condition also applies to churches which seriously impede traffic and require to be demolished. (In this connection it will be well to remember that a proposal has just been made in London for the demolition of one of the two churches in the Strand for the same purpose, whilst most readers will know of former churches that are now used for commercial purposes.)

NO RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

"The Workers' Government forbids the teaching of religion in schools or to children under 18 at home. The reason for the first is perfectly simple. If religious instruction is given, then so must anti-religious instruction. Such a situation is manifestly absurd.

"In a similar way it is absurd

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Desperate Move.

The pacifists in America will have to marshall all their forces of persuasion and appeal to reason to meet the strong attack contemplated by the "Big Navy" interests in that country on the proposal to secure the ratification by the American legislature of the Three Power Pact. These interests are powerful, having plenty of money at their command and they are sure to make desperate efforts to mislead public opinion through their Press on the question of reduction in American naval strength. As it is there will be no very substantial reduction under the arrangement arrived at in London between America, Britain and Japan. But armament manufacturers naturally do not like the principles underlying the three Power Pact. So "the decks are being cleared", a Washington message states "for naval action" and President Hoover is reported to have expressed the hope that "the action will be short and decisive". His courageous attitude will contribute appreciably to the success the pacifists deserve to secure in the coming fight over the question, in the American Senate and in the Press.

Appeals.

Dr. Annie Besant has sent a cable to Mr. Wedgwood Benn stating that "restlessness" is increasing in India and that only a fresh and definite declaration that the work of the London Conference is "to outline Dominion Status Constitution will place matters on the right foundation and direction". Similar suggestions are now being fast made by the very persons who objected to the Congress stating terms as the conditions precedent to the acceptance of the Conference. But the present suggestions are not half so clear and definite as those made by the Congress. "To outline a Dominion Status Constitution" may mean many things. And even if the suggestions are accepted by Mr. Benn, it will not be because they are original but because the sanction now behind them is unprecedented. Would that persons, never tired of making appeals to Government, could do something to forge their own sanctions.

Women's Share

We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal for funds made by the newly started Desh Sevika Sangha of Bombay for carrying on Swadeshi and anti-liquor propaganda in the City. The women of Bombay have given so good an account of themselves even in the Salt Satyagraha that they can be trusted to carry on the campaign against foreign cloth and liquor most effectively. Nor have we any doubt but that their appeal for funds and volunteers will meet with a ready and enthusiastic response. We trust they will be in a position to commence work at once. In Gujarat the campaign both against foreign cloth and liquor has already got into swing; and experience has everywhere shown that once the right lead is given and work begun in right earnest, it has met with ready response from the public. The actual picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in Bombay may take a few days more to begin but a large amount of general propagandist work preliminary to picketing is necessary and can be begun systematically straightway so that it may get into swing as a result of Gandhiji's visit to the city.

A Though For The Day.

"I must confess to you that I am watching with the deepest concern and dismay the thundering sentences that are now being passed for sedition, etc. I read to-day that stone-throwers in Bombay are getting "twelve months!" (Lord Morley's quotation marks and exclamation mark.) This is really outrageous. The sentences on the . . . men are wholly indefensible ..... such sentences! They cannot stand. I cannot on any terms whatever consent to defend such monstrous things. I do therefore urgently solicit your attention to these wrongs and follies. We must keep order, but "excess" of severity is not the path to order On the contrary, it is the path to the bomb....."

LORD MORLEY.

A Definition.

Small Boy: "What is college bred, uncle?"

Uncle (with son in college): "Ah, they make college bred from the flour of youth and the dough of old age."

Wholesale Arrests And Police Raids.

YOUNG BENGALI WOMAN DEFIES SECTION 144

Bengali Ex-Detenu Arrested In Bombay & Marched To Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Enquiries show that about 25 arrests were made in the course of to-day's Police round-up including two in Howrah where the Office of the Council of Civil Disobedience was searched.

The house of Mr. Bepin Ganguly, who is to-day presiding over the Bengal Provincial Conference at Rajshahi, was also raided. It is stated that a warrant has also been issued against Harikumar Chakravorty, Secetary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee now at Rajshahi.—Free Press.

Bengal Governor Returns To Calcutta

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Governor of Bengal suddenly returned to Calcutta this evening from Siliguri and this, it is believed, is in view of the Chittagong situation.—Free Press.

House Searches In Howrah.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 19

Simultaneously wth the Calcutta searches, eight houses were searched at Howrah and certain documents were seized. Two men named Agam Nath Dutt and Jiban Krishna Maity were arrested under Section 151 Criminal Procedure Code in connection, it is believed, with disturbances at Chittagong.

It is understood that warrants against several others are still waiting to be served owing to the absence of the men from their respective homes.—A P.

Calcutta Sikhs To Defy Police Orders.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 19.

No further searches or arrests were reported till late in the night either from Calcutta or the districts. Calcutta Sikhs contemplate organizing a large procession tomorrow in contravention of police orders.—A P.

Dacca Students Released.

—:o:—

DACCA, April 19.

The Police made no arrests at to-night's meeting of students to break sedition law by reading out passages from proscribed literature.

Seven young men who were arrested at the previous meeting for the same offence were unconditionally released to-day, but three persons were apprehended to-day in connection with assault on a sub-divisional officer.—A. P.

Acharya Rav In His Native Village

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Acharya P. C. Rav has gone to Raruli, his native village in Khulna District where the Police, it is reported, have assaulted the Satyagrahis who were preparing contrahand salt. Several other arrests are also reported from other parts of Bengal.—Free Press.

NO BRITISH MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

—:o:—

Calcutta Dealers Resolve.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The members of the Automobile Association at a recent meeting decided to suspend import of British manufactured motor accessories and spare parts for three months.—Free Press.

Contai Satyagrahi Roughly Handled By Police.

CONTAI, April 19.

Naniguha Roy of Abhoyashram was arrested at Pishaboni while Adgir Banerji of Baherak Satyagrahashram and the leader of the camp at Mirzapur and Sudhir Bannerji were arrested at Mirzapur. The Satyagrahis, it is alleged, are being roughly handled by the Police. One Satyagrahi, Nalini kicked and is feeling pain in the chest.—Free Press.

Students Arrested Without Warrant.

—:o:—

FARIDIPUR, April 19.

Nanigopal Bhattacharya and Durgansankar Bose, two college students, were arrested without any warrant.—Free Press.

Young Bengali Woman Defies Sec. 144.

—:o:—

TAMULK, April 19.

Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly came here and disobeyed Section 144 I. P. C. by addressing at a public meeting. The Police attempted to break the meeting by force, in the course of which several people were injured.—Free Press.

NAMES OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

—:o:—

It is understood that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Harikumar Chakravarti, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Committee who is now at Rajshahi. The arrested persons are: Messrs. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Suhil Kumar Ghosh, Manindra Kumar Chowdhry, Mani Roy and Ananta Mookerjee of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Birendra Kushari, teacher, Corporation School, Mr. Bibhuti Ganguly, Mr. Bibhuti Chatterjee (Senior), Mr. Bibhuti Chatterjee (Junior), Mr. Amulya Adhikari, Sub-Editor, Bangabasi, and Mr. Jatin Das Gupta, Secretary, Kalighat Tarun Sangha. Other three persons arrested are: Messrs. Sushil Bannerjee, Binabendra Kumar Chowdhury and Deben Bose who were tried along with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Alipore Sedition Case but were acquitted.

SEARCHES.

Searches were made under Section 54 of the Police Act in connection, it is understood, with the recent disturbances in the city as well as the Chittagong events. Many of the arrested persons are East Bengalees.

Mr. Kalicharan Sen, General Secretary of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, has also been arrested.—A. P.

BENGALI EX-DETENU ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Heavily Fettered

Mr. Kedareshwar Sen Gupta, ex-detenue of Bengal, was arrested at 1-45 p.m. on Saturday afternoon at his residence in Bombay where he was doing business in cotton and insurance. The police had no warrant against him, but it was ascertained from enquiries that they acted under Section 151 of Criminal Procedure Code which empowers them to arrest without warrant a person who is suspected of contemplating an offence which cannot be prevented otherwise than by an arrest.

Mr. Sen Gupta was taken to Calcutta last night escorted by a strong armed police. He was heavily fettered and was roughly handled by the police. He was in indifferent health for some time past.

It would appear that Mr Sen Gupta's arrest was a sequel to the recent arrests and raids in Calcutta.

BENGAL MUSLIMS CONDEMN VIOLENCE AT CHITAGONG.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, April 20.

At the Bengal Muslim Educational Conference held here yesterday two resolutions were passed, one recording abhorrence and indignation at the outburst of violence by armed dacoits last night in several places of the town resulting in loss of several lives and empnatically condemning such acts of violence of the miscreants and offering condolence to the families of the unfortunate victims and the other offering thanks to the Almighty for the heir-breadth escape of Mr. Wilkinson, District Magistrate, Chittagong from the dastardly attempt on his life.—Free Press.

SOME MORE ARRESTS.

—:o:—

COMMILLA, April 20.

Jogeshchandra Chakrawarthy, Kajor, Tipper Volunteers and Amulyachandra Mukherji, Member Civil Disobedience Committee were arrested yesterday night.—Free Press.

FULL TEXT OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 19.

A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued to-day containing an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General in exercise of his powers under Section 72 of the Government of India Act. The statement signed by His Excellency, explaining the reasons for the issue of the Ordinance runs as follows:—

"When at the end of last month, the Government of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, decided that that part of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which granted to the Executive certain exceptional powers of arrest and detention should be replaced, His Excellency the Governor stated on their behalf that they could not ignore the possibility of an emergency again arising which would make it essential for them to be in possession of those powers. The widespread revolutionary orgarisation whose activities has led to the passing of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has brought about an armed attack on the Railway and Police armouries at Chittagong, accompained by murderous outrages and in order to forestall further outbreaks or outrages by terrorists elsewhere the Government of Bengal have represented that it is essential to renew the powers which have so recently lapsed. On the information before me, I have no doubt that the emergency justifies and demands the immediate revival of powers in question, and I have, therefore, deemed it my duty, to promulgate an Ordinance renewing temporarily the powers which were conferred by those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act lately replaced."

(Sd. IRWIN.)

Viceroy and Governor-General.

The Ordinance repeats practically verbatim those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 which were omitted from the Act passed by the Bengal Legislative Council last month. It will be remembered that the Act of 1925 was operative for a period of five years only, and that having regard to the comparative inactivity of the revolutionaries in Bengal, the Act did not include all the powers contained in the old one. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, however, made it clear at the time that if there were a recrudescence of revolutionary outrages, there would be no hesitation in obtaining the restoration of the previous powers.—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS MADE.

—:o:—

No Mail From Chittagong.

RAJSHAHI, April 20.

Messrs. Bepin Gangupi, President Bengal Provincial Conference, Pratul Ganguly, Bankim Mukherji, Trailokya Chakravarty, Presidents of other conferences were arrested this morning without warrant.

ANXIETY FOR CHITTOGANG.

Much anxiety is felt in Calcutta regarding Chittogang situation yesterday night. Although Chittogang mail came very late it brought no mails nor any passengers from Chittogong. People of Chittogong, resident in Calcutta who had flocked to the station to see friends and relatives and get detailed information about the situahion had to return disappointed. All telegrams are held up either due to telegraphic interruption or to censorship.

According to the "Statesman" first report was wirelessed from a Chittgong ship to Fort William.—Free Press.

POLICE RAID COLLEGE HOSTELS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 20

The Police surrounded the college of engineering hostel at Jadavpur last night and searched the belongings of about 10 boarders and left the place at 10 p.m. No arrests were made. At Howrah also the police raided several houses this morning and it is reported some arrests have been made.—Free Press

BHNAGA, April 20.

Jatinchandra Chatterji was arrested this morning under section 151 Criminal Procedure Code.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 19.

It is understood that a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Viceregal Lodge today.—A. P.

"THIS IS NO TIME FOR BARGAINING."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

cussed with workers plans of their campaign. Batches of volunteers continue to be sent to villages Schemes of mass civil disobedience and breaking of cordon lines are under consideration. Mr. Mahadeo Desai came to Wadhwan Camp and City for a couple of hours and left for Viramgam.

20 seers of salt were snatched away forcibly by a Railway Fozdar abou 15 miles away from cordon line before law was actualy broken. This action was evidently due to the information that lawyers from Ahmedabad who were then at Viramgam Station waiting to watch police operations had left.

On 17th students of local High School organised hartal in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Police came on the scene and threatened students of young age who went into clalsses out of fear. Headmaster issued a notice threatening action against the leading students. But nothing has yet happened.

Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi has taken charge of the Viramgam Satyagraha Camp from to-day.—Free Press.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD OPENS SATYAGRAHASHRAM AT DELHI.

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

DELHI, April 20.

Moulana Abulkalam Azad opened Satyagrahashram at Daryagunj to-day and hoisted National flag. Ashram which is meant for training of volunteers will be under charge of Mr. Nair whom Mahatmaji has deputed there.—Free Press.

Salt Law Broken In Punjab Districts.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 19.

According to reports salt laws were broken in many Districts, including Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundar, Rawalpindi, Ludhiana, Rohtak and Sheikhupura. In some of these districts salt is prepared daily, particularly at Lahore where salt law is violated in numerous centres in city and contraband salt is sold in small packets for fancy prices.

SIKHS TO JOIN.

Recent Developments at Amritsar indicate that the Sikh Community might join the Civil Disobedience movement, but the Community's definite attitude could not be stated at this stage.

BOYCOTT.

Propaganda is being carried on for boycott of foreign goods, particularly foreign cloth. Reports received show that merchants dealing in) foreign cloth have resolved not to buy foreign cloth for one year. Pleaders and students are taking keen interest in this part of the satyagraha campaign, former including pleaders of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Multan, Jullundur and Gurdaspur who have resolved not to go to court in foreign clothes and the latter at Lahore and Amritsar have resolved to attend school in Swadeshi clothes and not to attend classes if teacher or professor is attired in foreign clothes.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was inaugurated in Lahore by ladies yesterday.—A. P.

Dominion Status Not Worth Having.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, April 20.

The proceedings of the United Provincial Conference began yesterday night at 9-15 p.m. in a well decorated pandal. Karamvir Sunderlal, author of the proscribed book "Bharat Men Angrezi Raj" and President of Conference was greeted with cries of "Gandhi Ki Jai". Pandit Ramprasad Misra, Chairman of the Reception Committee in course of welcome address pointed out that Cawnpore had played important part in 1857 and that Cawnpore would not lag behind this time. He severely indicated British rule and maintained that there was no alternative before self-respecting India but to declare for Independence. Dominion status was not worth having. He declared that civil disobedience was an effective weapon of resistance and that recent arrests of leaders would only give greater impetus to the movement for freedom.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has also under consideration picketting of foreign cloth shops. Local foreign cloth merchants had proposed to Pandit Malaviya that they would undertake not to import any foreign cloth for one year provided they were free to purchase foreign cloth from other dealers who had given similar pledges and that in return they expected Congress not to picket foreign cloth shops. Sjt. Purushottamdas Tandon who is here when approached by some of the dealers said that Congress could not be expected to give any such undertaking in regard to picketing of foreign cloth. On telephoning to Pandit Motilalji, Sjt. Tandon learnt that Motilalji was of the opinion that no undertakings could be given. As question is of all-India importance. Sjt. Tandon has wired to Mahatmaji for his instructions.—Free Press.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH INDIA.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 19.

A Coconada message says that Mr. B. Sambamurti and three other Satyagraha leaders, Messrs. Satyanarayana, Subramanya and Venkat Rao were arrested to-day and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cocanada.

A Vizagapatam message to the Hindu, dated seventeenth April, published to-day, states that five local Satyagraha leaders have been arrested and remanded to custody till 23rd April under Sections 117 and 143 I. P. C. and Section 74 of Salt Act.

A batch of lady volunteers led by Mrs. Prakasam will manufacture salt at the High Court Beach, Madras on Monday morning.

About 200 ladies attended a meeting specially called for this afternoon, Mr. Prakasam presiding, to discuss the present political situation and the duties of women.—A. P.

IN POONA: TWENTY MASS MEETINGS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 20.

The Poona Satyagraha Mandal started contraband salt sale on Sunday evening. Gotiram Kachi a Reay Market Satyagrahi, took the lead in a vigorous propaganda. As before, Gadgil Deogiri, and Kar Ateekar, Poona Satyagrahi leaders called immediately to salt manufacturing centres twenty mass meetings last week.

Hubli Satyagrahis Convicted.

—:o:—

HUBLI, April 19.

Eight Satyagrahis, Messrs. Naik, Shanvi, Mahala, Kulenur, Buddu, Honavar Anant and Achyut Pai were sentenced on charges of manufacturing contraband salt. The first three were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment, The remaining five were sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court—Free Press.

Professor's Wife And Contraband Salt.

—:o:—

COCANADA, April 18.

Srimathi Attili Venkatasubbamma, wife of a college Professor presented a small packet of salt which she had obtained after great difficulty at last night's meeting and one-fourth portion of it fetched Rs. 25 another one-fourth portion of it was presented to the Volunteers and the remaining half she took for her own use.—Free Press.

CHOPDA LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

For Breaking Law.

CHOPADA, April 19.

The Joint Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, wires:—

Chopda, East Khandesh, broke Salt Act, on 16th instant in public meeting Sjt. Hastmal Sheth sold contraband salt which was purchased by Sjt. Maganlal Nagindas, President, Chopda Municipality, Doctor S. S. Kothari, Secretary Taluka Congress Committee and forty others.

The three above named gentlemen were arrested yesterday noon There was a spontaneous hartal in the whole town nearly 3,000 Hindus and Muslims went to the Magistrate's court to see their leaders.

Sjt. Maganlal was sentenced to four months' Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or 1-1/2 months' more. Sjt. Hastmal was given four months' Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, or in default one month more. Doctor Kothari was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or fifteen days more. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevails in the whole Taluka and hundred more are prepared to break the salt law.

Maharashtra National Educational Conference.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 19.

The Seventh Maharashtra National Educational Conference commenced in Naveen Samarth Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Acharya Gujarat Vidyapeth presiding. Mr. Altekar, Chairman Reception Committee welcomed delegates of nine National Educational Institutions, distinguished guests and students and surveyed the history of National education from the beginning.

The President eloquently and effectively dwelt upon the vital importance and imperative necessity of National education and duty of teachers in the present non-violent war of civil disobedience for independence.

Police Intimidation Against The Helpless.

—:o:—

KUMBAKONAM, April 20.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who is leading first batch of hundred volunteers to Vedaranniem where he intends to break salt law has issued following statement:

Towns and villaegs vie with one another in offering public welcome to us throughout the route. The police and revenue officials, however, have not given up the game of secret intimidation taking hold of the most helpless people.

The following letters from a brave father will be read with interest:—

Sir, I am very glad to hear that my son Mr. R. Srinivasan of Adyar College has joined Satyagraha camp and is selected for the first batch of pioneers. As he left his job I find it my duty to feed him until he is imprisoned. I shall be much obliged if you pleace advice me of his full address to enable me to send him some money. My second boy also is eager to join the camp. Hence you will pleace advice me when he should be sent. I am only sorry I am too old for the camp.

This is from a stationmaster earning only Rs. 40 per month The volunteer gave up a substantial salary as a teacher. The second son has appeared for B.A. examination.—Free Press.

ARRESTED UNDER SECTIONS 47 AND 117.

—:o:—

GHATKOPER, April 20.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah and Mr. Jaswantrai who were taking leading part in the conduct of Satyagraha Camp at Ghatkoper were arrested to-day under Section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act read with Section 117 I.P.C.—Free Press.

WUN PREPARING (C).

(From Our Correspondent..)

WUN April 19.

The Taluka Congress Committee hold a grand public meeting on 18th to protest against Goernment action in sentencing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President under the Presidentship of Babasaheb Deshmukh. Mr. M. S. Aney addressed the meeting and surveyed the present situation and asked the audience to rise superior to the occasion and join Mahatmaji's Satyagraha movement, with all their resources and number of men.

Mr. Vithalrao Kitkule joined and Mr. Attarkar registered his name; others following suit.

THE CULT OF THE STABLES.

A Protest In Behalf Of Fine-Feeling.

(BY A JOURNALIST.)

I am unable to understand why the silly writing of the gossip-columns of the "Indian Daily Mail" should at all be noticed in the editorial columns of any dignified serious newspaper.

The gossip-writer, "Scrutator" of the "I. D. M." obviously belongs to the order of newspaper-writers whose genius is best expressed in the smoking-room stories such as are offered for the entertainment of the readers of this organ of Indian Liberalism. Some of the 'yarns' that are daily spun, while they are certainly good enough for the Bar or Smoking room, carry the stink of the stables—a fact that could be very easily verified by a reference to certain paragraphs.

I believe the story, for instance, about one of the Misses Pankhurst to be a pure fabrication of the libidinous imagination: the narration, at any rate, in print, cannot but provoke a feeling of disgust in the mind of the reader who is not lost to all sense of decency. And even supposing some low cad really insulted Miss Pankhurst in the way so enthusiastically described by "Scrutator," should one smell any wit or cleverness in this stinking breath?

Could any gentleman, again, ridicule any other person's natural physical defect like the alleged stammer in C. E. M. Joad's speech? "Scrutator" does it in very bad taste indeed. And what donkey could swallow the wonderful statement that a man of Joad's reputation actually punctuates his 'writing' with sibilants to bring out his (alleged) stutter in speech? Of course, Joad ought to be grateful for not having his "ungrammatical sentences" picked out?

Look up, too, that other paragraph which contains a crust of the Naidu-Ashmead Bartlett small-talk. Mrs. Naidu might certainly like to retort alluding to the Biblical swine in reference to certain people's mental traits. Or to the phenomenon of the copper-nose.

Finally, may I demand to know, in the name of coherance, why Mr. Brelvi is dubbed 'Comrade' unless it is some term of endearment that may be in currency in that 'Maison de Sante' of Poe's (in which case I should like to pay a visit to the Yeravda Mental Hospital? I don't see any point in the joke (?)

THE ATTACK ON LIQUOR.

Mrs. Gandhi Open Her Campaign.

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, April 20.

Active and incessant picketing of liquor shops will be started at Jalalpur in a couple of days. Meanwhile Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi has been leading processions of women volunteers and going from house to house persuading the village folk to stop liquor traffic and give up the drinking habit. Bombay is sending several women volunteers here to study the picketting campaign with a view to conduct a similar campaign there. Gandhiji arrived from Bardoli this evening and is encamped with his followers at Karadi Matvad.

MRS. GANDHI TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent..)

An intensive campaign of picketing liquor shops is to be launched by Mrs. Gandhi at Jalalpur from Wednesday. The supervision of the campaign is entrusted to Miss Mithuben Petit who is expected to arrive here from Bhimrao on Monday evening. Pending her arrival Mrs. Gandhi has been working unceasingly going round the villages and persuading men and women to stop drinking.

Gandhiji is proceeding to Vanz to address a meeting of villagers who have sent him pressing invitation and returning to Karadi Matwad the same evening.

MORE ARRESTS IN BOMBAY SUBURB

—:o:—

Mr. B. G. Kher And Mr. Wandrekar Served With Warrants.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, and Mr. Wandrekar of the Suburban Congress Satyagraha Committee were arrested on Sunday morning presumably for the breach of Salt Laws. Both Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Wandrekar were proceeding to Versova in a car when they were stopped by a police officer and were told that they were under arrest. They were then marched to the Bandra Police Lock-up.

They were taken to the Bandra lock-up, and their case will be taken up to-day.

MADRAS OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Sambamurti Sentenced.

MADRAS, April 19.

According to Cocanada message, Mr. Sambamurthi and three others were sentenced as they refused to furnish security under Section 106 Cr. P. C. Hartal was observed in the town to-day.—A P.

Mr. Kelkar Leads Satyagraha Procession.

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, April 20.

A procession of Satyagrahis led by N. C. Kelkar started 2 p.m. punctually with a following of six thousand. After Mr. Kelkar's speech six Satyagrahis brought sea water while the police calmly witnessed the breach of the law. Salt was prepared then and there. The volunteers excellently managed the immense crowd. Mr. Dharkar burned one thousand rupees worth foreign cloth. Throughout the people remained exemplarily peaceful.

Messrs. Mandlik and Ketkar took no part in the court's proceedings and were cheerful. Judgment will be delivered on Tuesday.

AMBERNATH MATCH WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

The workers of Western India Match Factory observed Hartal on the 15th in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrest against the wishes of the authorities.

"Shame On You, Toadies."

LAHORE, April 19.

A crowd of about 50 young students shouted "Shame" and "Son of a toady" at those returning from a garden party given at the Sir Gangaram Orphanage to which the Governor and high Government officials had been invited.—A. P.

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(a) Death or disablement result within ninety after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, pri... the accident, have s... his or her name in in... pencil in the space pro...
(c) Notice of the accident be given to THE BO... CHRONICLE CO., LTD., its Head Office in B... within fourteen days ... occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates other information sh... furnished by the ... claiming upon reque... the same by THE BO... CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 21st to 6 a. m. April 22nd 1930

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accident Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. same day to 6 a.m. next morning.

POLICE LATHI RAJ IN GIRGAUM.

Marwadi Chamber Calls For Searching Inquiry.

The following letter has been addressed by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department:—

"I am directed by my Board to address you the following in connection with the deplorable incidents that took place on Friday the 11th instant outside the Girgaon Police Court for proper and prompt consideration and action.

You may be aware that several accounts have appeared in the Press describing the happenings in question. These include among others two statements published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th April, one of Mr. S. R. Mehta, Advocate High Court and the other of forty members of the Bombay Police Court Bar. Government have not yet published any authoritative version of the affair and in the circumstances the public of Bombay are bound to attach weight to the statements referred to above. When enlightened and responsible men belonging to the Bar who were eye-witnesses to the incidents, make serious allegations against the Police and Government do not issue any authoritative and convincing contradiction there is no alternative with the public but to give credence to such allegations.

POLICE LOSE BALANCE OF MIND

These statements show that Mr. Guider, Superintendent of Police and the Constables that acted under his orders lost their balance for the time being. The measure taken by them, it appears, considerably exceeded the requirements of the situation. It is reported that the crowd was generally peaceful and that beyond expression of enthusiasm generated by the occasion the public assembled on the spot did not commit any acts of rowdyism or violence. It does not appear that any serious provocation was given by the crowd. It is reported that something was thrown in the direction of Mr. Guilder. But a careful perusal of Mr. S. R. Mehta's statement shows that even before the throwing incident the Policemen had begun attacking the crowd by lathis evidently under the orders of Mr. Guider. This leads one to infer that the Police was determined to use force. Even if it were granted that the Police were provoked by some members of the crowd there is no justification for an indiscriminate attack on an unarmed and generally peaceful crowd.

37 PERSONS INJURED.

From the details published it appears that no less than 37 persons who were injured as a result of the Police attack were treated in the J. J. Hospital and the Harkisandass Hospital. At least two men were seriously injured. It is probable that many more men who received slight injuries have not cared to go to Hospitals. These figures are serious enough. But the way in which the whole thing was done is even more serious and reprehensive. If the dispersal of the crowd was the aim, the running people should not have been mercilessly chased, as the said witnesses allege, they were chased. Again it is difficult to explain more so to justify, the beating of men who had fallen and fainted. Yet such treatmment, the signatories to the said statements testify, was meted out to a Mahammadan passerby. Mr. Mehta records a case which, if true, beats all others in point of heartlessness and inhumanity. He says "A Hindu gentleman who was pacifying the crowd protested to the sergeants against the inhuman treatment dealt out to the Mohammadan gentleman. But he was also set upon by the Police and was dealt such a staggering blow on the head that a veritable fountain of blood gushed through it. The man pitiously asked for help with extended hands to a European sergeant.....but nobody helped him."

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

I am directed to urge strongly that a searching enquiry should be instituted into the serious allegations which responsible eyewitnesses have made in the Press and that the guilty persons ought to be brought to book. My Board sincerely feel that incidents like these are harmful alike to the public and Government. The Police of Bombay has enjoyed a consistently high reputation. It has been known for tact, coolness and a high sense of duty. If the above allegations are true the Police is bound to fall in public estimation. There is another and more serious aspect of the question. Such actions on the part of the Police, if they go uncondemned and unpunished by Government, have the tendency to create a feeling of bitterness in the minds of the public which, in an atmosphere of excitement, has been known to express itself in dangerous forms. In the present instance a similar situation exists. The surest way to prevent such a feeling from spreading and deepening is for Government to enquire into the allegations of the public and either convince all reasonable people that the Police action was justified or to take suitable steps against those Policemen who may be proved to be guilty. Such action is bound to have a decidedly reassuring effect on the public.

I trust Government will be so good as to give the suggestion made herein their careful consideration and be pleased to take suitable action at an early dote. I am instruction to request you to favour me with a reply containing your view of the matter at your early conveniences.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

The following resolution has been sent today to (1) the Government of India, Home Department, Simla and (2) the Government of Bombay, Home Department Bombay.

"The Board of Directors of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce assembled in their meeting held on the 18th April 1930 strongly protest against the policy of repression which the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have recently adopted and are vigorously executing throughout the country and particularly condemn the arrests and convictions of such universally-respected leaders as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others."

KOLABA BREAKS SALT LAW

—:o:—

And Boycotts Foreign Cloth.

PEN, April 19.

The Publicity Officer, Satyagraha Camp, Pen, wires:

Pen is vigorously active and the fight opens to-morrow. Kolaba District has completed Satyagraha preparations. Successful tours of Messrs. Ketkar Bhagwat and Haridhan Joshi have created a stir throughout the District.

Batches of volunteers have arrived from Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dhulia and Mahad. Satyagraha camp was opened on Tuesday. Messrs. Kane and Chintaman Shastri from Mahatmaji's first batch are entrusted with the camp management. A spacious site near confluence of river Bhogavati and the Pen Creek is selected for Satyagraha. Messrs. Mandlik Limaye Himatmal Shet Agarkar Patwardhan and all other local leaders are working vigorously day and night to make the fight a success. Messrs. Ketkar Samant, Bhagwat and Joshi have arrived and other leaders from the District are expected to-morrow.

Processions of volunteers and mass meetings are held daily; bonfires of foreign cloth, sale of contraband salt and hartal have enhanced enthusiasm. All district officials have hastened to the spot. Rumours of arrests of leaders have added to the enthusiasm. The commercial community is taking keen and active interest in the struggle.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is coming here to-morrow.

KARACHI CONDEMNS POLICE FIRING.

KARACHI, April 19.

There was a meeting of students under the presidentship of Acharya Gidwani who exhorted them to boycott colleges and schools and join as soldiers in Gandhiji's non-violent war. He condemned the recent police-firing and congratulated the leaders who were arrested and sentenced. In the end there was a bonfire of foreign cloth.

A Committee to enrol members for Satyagraha was appointed. More than thirty students enlisted themselves on the spot.

A meeting of the Karachi Municipality held to discuss the budget was adjourned on the motion of Dr. Ruchiram.

At the outset, replying to Mr. Gulam Husein Kassim, a councillor, the President said the municipal offices were closed on Wednesday in accordance with the wishes of nine members expressed in a special requisition addressed to him.

Dr. Ruchiram will move at the next meeting of the Municipality a resolution condemning the police shooting on the 16th without proper and previous warning.

Four sweepers have been arrested in connection with the recent disturbances.—Free Press.

MAGISTRAE RAIDS SATYAGRAHA OFFICE.

—:o:—

And Jails Leaders.

ANKOLA, April 19.

The District Magistrate took possession to-day of the Satyagraha Office under Section 43 of the Police Act. Messrs. Hanumanthrao Kowjalgi Naik and Karkhanis who refused to vacate the office were arrested and sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, or in default three weeks more. Thirteen volunteers who were arrested with them were sentenced till the rising of the Court and three of them were sentenced to Rs. 10 fine or a week's simple imprisonment. The usual making of salt continues here.—Free Press.

KARACHI SHOOTING.

—:o:—

Some Details.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM'S STATEMENT.

KARACHI, April 19.

Following statement has been issued by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram in regard to Wednesday's occourances:—

"I went to the City Magistrate's Court on the 16th at about 9-30 A.M. I saw a huge crowd on the road to the west of the court house. The people were noisy and excited. I was told that the crowd was slowly gathering soon after the arrested leaders had been brought to court, i.e. about 7 o'clock. I addressed the people from two places appealing to them to go away to their homes.

Sjt. Narainda Anandaji came to the terrace and made to them a similar appeal. A good portion of people left and those who remained were quite peaceful. After metting the arrested leaders in the court I and Prof. Malkani left for Kismari where I had heard some trouble had occoured. We left a message at the Satyagraha Camp to send up as many Volunteers as possible to take their post outside the Court house and to see that the people remain peaceful and then we went to Kiamari through Joria Bazar and Bunder Road, on reaching Kiamari, we found that rumour about the trouble was baseless. We went to Khori garden at about 12.30 when a Volunteer brought a message that more people had gathered outside the Court house that they had managed to get into the compound and done considerable damage in the course of which some Police people were hit, but about 15 Constables had by baton charge succeeded in driving people out of the compound. We decided upon a plan to divert people by hand and by procession of Volunteers. Seth Ramchand Isardas and Dr. Hingorani were sent by me to Mr. Jamshed and Malkani and I motored back with a volunteer to the Court house. I found the compound clear of crowd. I saw Sidhwa facing south west door of the compound. A few constables were behind him. A few stones were coming from the roadside, and Mr. Sidhwa appeared to be remonstrating with people.

I immediately ran to the gate and passed in front of the Police Officers and Constables and Mr. Sidhwa. On reaching the gate, I found Mr. Valechha and some Volunteers pushing back a dozen or so of people who were near the gate. I succeeded in pushing these people back and clearing the gateway. Just at that moment a European Officer in Khaki entered the gate on motor cycle. I noticed that stones were being thrown by not those who were on the nearer side of the road, but those who were on the further side. So I decided to go up to them and check them. With stones whistling past me, I went forwards towards the other side. I had hardly moved four or five paces from the gate when shots rang out without any warning whatsoever. I felt it was too late to do anything. So I turned to get back. Just at that moment I received a shot. I limped up to the court verandah and from there, was removed to the hospital. In the present state of my health, I am afraid I cannot go into further details."—Free Press.

LUCKNOW MAKES SALT.

AND BOYCOTTS FOREIGN CLOTH

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Salt was manufactured at about fifty places in the city to-day. At most of the places the volunteers manufactured salt in front of the police themselves. No interruption was made by the police except at some places the names of the volunteers were taken down by the police. Contraband was also manufactured on hand-driven trollies, crowds following them. Salt was sold by Mrs. Sunlti Mitter and other lady volunteers.

Yesterday evening a batch of five Satyagrahis manufacturd contraband salt at Gunge Nawab Park. Large crowds were present including ladies. Police were absent. Before dispersing, the volunteers sang national songs. A gentleman who came to take a photograph in foreign cloth took a vow to wear Khaddar only in future.

Foreign cloth merchants have expressed their desire to stop further orders of foreign cloth and a meeting has been called to consider the question.—Free Press.

Satyagraha At Pen.

—:o:—

A public meeting was held here last night under the presidentship of Mr Mandlik, Mr. G. V Ketkar addressed the gathering and sold about 75 packets of contraband salt. About 50 volunteers from all parts of Maharashtra arrived here in batches yesterday.

The first batch will break the salt law to-morrow evening Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been invited to inaugurate Satyagraha here.

Messrs. Kane and Chintaman Shastri who were in Gandhiji's first batch of volunteers, have been entrusted with the management of the Satyagraha camp.—A. P.

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MR. HIRJIBEHEDIN AND CONTRABAND SALT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As my colleagues Mr. Boman-Behram and others have thought it fit to contradict the exaggerated report in your paper of what was merely an informal affair in the tea-room of the Corporation, I would be misunderstood if I did not contradict your report that I purchased contraband salt from Mr. I. S. Patel, which I did not. Small pieces of salt are recently being freely circulated in the Corporation premises and it even passes in the hands of some European members. One of such pieces was handed to me by Mr. Patel and left where given. I trust you will publish this letter to remove the wrong impression created on the minds of the public by the report of an entirely informal incident.—Yours, etc.

ERACHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.

Bombay, April 18.

USE OF SEA WATER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In order to avoid the labour and expenses in manufacturing contraband salt from Sea water by heating, the sea water itself can be directly used in cooking. Many people in Gujarati and Maharashtrian communities in Bombay use sea water only in cooking. Those, therefore, who find it inconvenient for any reason to manufacture salt from sea water may use pure sea water in cooking with great ease and convenience.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. SAYYAD.

Girgaum April 16.

MRS. ANJARIA PURCHASES CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 11th inst. which you so kindly published, I have to inform you that my wife Mrs. Mudrika has purchased salt on the 14th.—Yours, etc.,

H. G. ANJARIA.

Khar, April 16.

Hartal At Kalol.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondant.)

KALOL, April 16.

A perfect hartal was observed in continuation of yesterday's half-day hartal. A procession went round the town. Foreign caps were burnt in the bazar. Many merchants have put on Khaddar caps. One cloth merchant has entirely closed the foreign cloth business and hence forth shall only sell Khaddar.

Arrests At Jessore.

—:o:—

JESSORE, April 19.

Mr. Haripada Bhattacharji, President Civil Disobedience Council together with satyagrahis Rao Sashibhushan Chakravarty, Nakuleshwardhar, Manmathanath Banerji Gopindachandra Gumnu and Arwindikumar Kar were arrested this morning.—Free Press.

Stabbing Affray In Tea Shop.

—:o:—

Quarrel over some money matter between two Mohamedans led to a stabbing agray in a Mogul tea shop at Ghorapdeo on Friday night.

It appears that a Mohamedan mill-worker named Sarafudin Mulla Allam had gone to tea shop at Ghorapdeo on Friday night when he had some altercation with the hotel boy Hasan Mohamed who it is alleged, stabbed the former in the chest. The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where his condition is reported to be serious.

The alleged assailant has been arrested.

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CUTCH PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondant.)

ANJAR, April 19.

Hundreds of citizens flocked to receive Janab Yakub Husensaheb, President-elect of Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, who came by special train from Kundla.

Janab Yakub Husensaheb was taken in procession throughout the city, headed by mounted volunteers with bare swords. There was some opposition from insignificant quarters, but it was calmed down. Conference meets to-morrow.

Cutchi People's Conference.

ANJAR, April 19.

Mr. Yakub Hasan, President-elect of the Cutchee Peoples' Conference, arrived here this morning by special train and was accorded a rousing reception. He was taken in procession through the streets. The Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad opens its session at 3 p.m. on the 20th instant.

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What the People Say

"A TISSUE OF MISSTATEMENTS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I cannot wait too long and watch such a simple, straightforward, honest and truthful man like Mr. B. F. Bharucha being so unjustly attacked by one Moulvi Annis Ahmad. I read with surprise the untrue allegations levelled against him by the Maulana, who, while professing to take up the cause of whole of the Mahomedan community in his strong hands, challenges the sincerity of Mr. Bharucha.

May I, Sir, as one "on the spot" and an eye-witness describe the incident in plain and simple words, untainted and unvarnished?

When Mr. Bharucha rose to deliver his presidential speech, he first congratulated the brave heroes who had been sent to jail that afternoon. In the course of his speech he said that it pained him to see that his friend Maulana Shaukat Ali was keeping aloof from the national struggle and exhorting the Mahomedans to do likewise. He then referred to the Khilafat movement and said it was time that he (i.e., the Maulana) and all the Mahomedans had joined in this last great national fight, for he said Hindus had at one time greatly helped the Khilafat movement by money and men. No sooner were these words uttered, than one Mahomedan cried out aloud with all the fury and anger at his command, saying to the President that he was slandering and attacking the Mahomedans. The meeting afterwards dispersed.

Sir, on the face of it, it looks absurd that at a meeting called to congratulate the three brave Mahomedan leaders Messrs. Abidally, Meherally and Sadik, the Mahomedan community would be attacked for not joining the Congress. In spite of Mr. Bharucha's two explanations, which were quite simple and straightforward, the Maulana still holds doggedly to his cock and bull story as Mr. Bharucha puts it. It is a pity that such people who take pride in calling themselves Maulanas should indulge in such untrue statements. It is, indeed, I think below their dignity. Will the learned Maulana take this from me, stop all this nonsense about Mr. Bharucha, who from his very face seems to be a man utterly incapable of such statements as he is alleged to have uttered?

Sir, it is my honest belief, that such people as the learned Maulana are always on the alert to make a mountain out of a molehill.—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM KHAN.

Bombay, April 19.

A QUESTION FOR BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Whereas the mills in Ahmedabad declared a complete hartal for the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is reported in your yesterday's issue that the men of Jam Mills, Bombay, are being penalised for their hartal by the management declaring a lock-out, because the men did not give notice. Could the arrest have been foreseen to give a notice? It is time that methods of Bombay "mill-owners" were probed and the root cause of this anti-Indian spirit exposed. It is not likely that an Indian management, if it were left to itself, would dare to be so openly anti-Indian. But its loyalty to the "Mill-owners" Association is probably the cause of their step. When all other associations have openly declared their active support to the national fight, will the Indian millowners of the Bombay Millowners' Association take steps to define their policy in connection with the country's struggle for freedom.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

April 19.

WHAT ABOUT FANCY GOODS?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—It is now a settled fact that the foreign cloth boycott movement is spread to every nook and corner of the country. Love for swadeshi has taken deep root in every Indian heart. It no longer requires Mahatmaji's exhortation as it has become a sacred duty of every man born in this land to wear swadeshi cloth and to do away with foreign shred. But at the same time we must not wink at the heavy import of foreign fancy goods. To purchase foreign fancy goods is a sheer waste of money. They must be boycotted at an early date. Some 4 or 5 years back a man had to purchase some toys for his baby he was obliged to go to market for that purpose. But to-day each and every corner of the city of Bombay is littered with the shops of these unnecessary things. I hope the boycott of foreign goods will vigorously tell upon Japanese and English industry and save a great deal of money of this land.—Yours etc.,

B. S. RAJADHYAXA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that almost all the Indian Insurance Companies closed their offices in Bombay as a mark of respect for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his arrest. But it is a matter of regret to find that the champion of Indian Insurance Companies Association I mean "New India" an Indian concern, though managed by English men, refused to close the office even for half a day although, I understand, the general manager was specially requested. The public insure with the National Companies out of patriotic feelings in preference to their old connections with the foreign companies viz. English Insurance Companies sacrificing their commissions and all other advantages, they were getting all these years at their hands. I hope it is high time that the management of New India and some others Indian Insurance Companies should be made to respect public feeling in all their activities. I think every commercial institution should be made to range itself on the popular side if it demands public patronage.—Yours, etc.,

POLICY HOLDER.

Hughes Road,
Bombay, April 18.

CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is published in to-day's "Ananda Bazar Patrika" (a Bengalee daily) that pamphlets are being distributed throughout Barisal district in the name of Public Health Association by the village chowkidars and policemen. It is stated there, that contraband salt prepared by the Satyagrahis contains germs of Cholera and that some people died of Cholera at Diamond Harbour by taking the contraband salt. It is needless to comment on such a pamphlet which is being circulated without name and signature.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. BALL.

P. O. Kadi,
North Guzret,
April 19.

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a passage in the reply Mr. Benn gave in the Commons which is characteristic of the proverbial ignorance of the Britisher of the realities of the Indian situation.

"Broadly speaking, defiance of the Salt Law itself had not caused much trouble. The real significance lay in the attempt to use it as a means of arousing public sentiment to a dangerous pitch."

Now, Sir, even an illiterate villager of India knows that the present fight is perfectly non-violent. The behaviour of the people in the face of savage sentences passed on their beloved leaders is a marvelleous tribute to the spirit of non-violence that is infusing the masses. If the defiance of the salt-tax has not caused much trouble one wonders at the savage sentences, and the behaviour of the police in Bombay and Calcutta. On the other hand one is forced to think that the methods pursued by the keepers of peace and order is responsible for arousing public sentiments to "a dangerous pitch."

Thanking you in anticipation —Yours etc.,

L. M. D.

APATHY OF LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The arrest and subsequent sentence of imprisonment passed on Jawaharlal Nehru, the young patriotic President of the Indian National Congress—the Javahir of India, must inspire every patriotic Indian to liberate India from foreign domination.

The Warwari Chamber of Commerce, the Sharebrokers Association, the Bombay Shroff Association, the Bombay Bullion Exchange the Grain Merchants Association and foreign clothdealing merchants of Mulji Jetha Market have given the quick response to the boycott of British goods suggested by Mahatmaji.

It is a thing of joy and pleasure mingled with sorrow too, to see Marwari ladies holding their meeting under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, passing resolutions to congratulate leaders sent to jail and to make boycott of foreign cloth a complete success leaving Gujarati women alone to enjoy in their sarees with their khaddar-dressed husbands in cloudy wilderness.

It is the duty of every patriotic Indian, proud of Mahatmaji—the world renowned saint, the greatest champion of Non-violence and Apostle of truth, to support Indian industries having nothing to do with those unsympathetic pleaders and doctors in their professional concerns who are indifferent to the national awakening from the centuries' lethargy, not supporting the Swadeshi movement by not putting on Khaddar.—Yours etc.,

T. V. S.

Bombay, April 15.

DHORAJI JAMAT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The general board's meeting of Dhoraji Jamat was held on 1st to 10th ultimo to draft a constitution for the Jamat and to abolish the autocrat power of several old members of the executive board. After much discussion it was decided to appoint two combined committees to draft the constitution and to take every part in the executive board with all control till the constitution is adopted.

I trust that the Committee which has been selected for the above purposes will not forget the responsibility of the people at the time when they are drafting the constitution.

I am quite sure that the new members will continue their independent attitude and draft a constitution which will make the Jamat fully responsible to their community.—Yours etc.,

ABDUSSATTAR NAVIVALA.

Bombay, April 15.

EAST INDIANS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The East Indian community consists of about 80,000 people professing the Catholic faith, many of whom have been educated and have acquired big jobs. Three journals have been started of late; one of them has offered a "gold medadl" for the best essay on "How to Unite East Indians." Let me ask my learned friends what fruit have they derived. Nothing but the R Rum trouble between two papers, from Kantwadi to Matharpakadi and back, but to no effect, advertisement of saloon and cheap bob crops, "all big talks, but Home talks." But what about your country, your children and your brethren? Is it not a part of your creed to help them? "Remember you are a slave in your own country."

Are you going to watch with folded hands the struggle your country is carrying on? Here I appeal to your lawyers and journalists to show the world that the 80,000, small though they are, "are no cowards but Heroes." Consider the unemployment, the hard ship, misery your brethren are undergoing. Many cannot get a substantial meal a day or a garment to bless their skinfi after toiling in the fields and the sea from dawn to dusk, and knocking about from office to office. Do not have the policy, that if you have dined, the whole world has dined; but, like true Catholics, and East Indians, wake up and join the struggle. It is better late than never, for you know the Salt Tax and all taxes are on us as the same as they are on our brethren. "Boycott Foreign Cloth," promote prohibition, the main evil to ur community, by joining the Congress.—Yours, etc.

EAST INDIAN.

SWADESHI HEADGEAR FOR PARSIS.

—:o:—

A EAST INDIANS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter of Mr. Jamshed N Lakdawalla addressed in your paper dated the 16th April, I have to state that several Muslims accustomed to wear Fez have adopted Khaddar caps, the shape of which is similar to round velvet caps put on by Parsees, and I suggest that Parsees should put on Khaddar caps similar to velvet caps or Fentas made from Khaddar cloth. The colour of the caps may be white or black, but a white colour cap gives satisfaction to the wearer in that he not only sympathises with the Satyagrah movement but also gets the zeal to join the movement actively. White cap is a symbol of whole-hearted sympathy and cooperation with the Satyagrah movement and will gladden the hearts of the heroes who who are sacrificing their health, wealth and future.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM

Bombay April 16.

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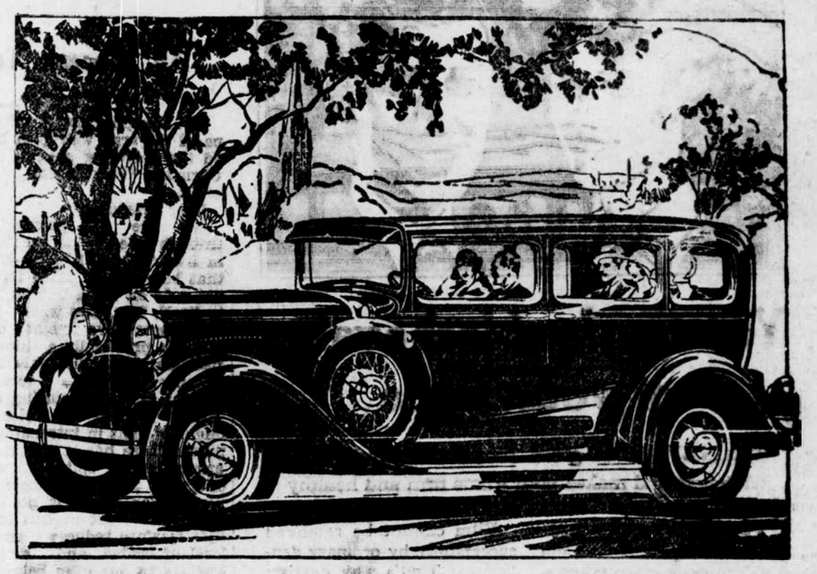

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POLICE EXCESSES & SATYAGRAHIS

An Appeal To Christian Workers And Missionares.

Mr. Joseph Cornelius Kumarappa of Gujarat Vidyapith has issued the following appeal to all Christian Workers and Missionaries:—

Dear Friends,

We are at present passing through one of the greatest crisis in India's long history—a crisis that bids fair to leave its mark not only on India but on humanity itself. The days when personal differences were fought out by duels is practically a thing of the past. Private individuals no longer appeal to brute force. But nations are still resorting to barbarous methods of violence; and might is right in international disputes. There has been a race for armaments in spite of repeated efforts at reducing them since the World War. There is no need for me to point out at this late hour that warfare reduces us to the level of brutes and mechanised warfare to one even below that. We need to exert ourselves to rise to, at least, a human level if not to a spiritual plane. Enlightened men the world over have been striving for what William James calls 'a moral equivalent for warfare,' as a means of setting national disputes. Before our very eyes Gandhiji is substituting for warfare the gospel of love in a practical way. The details may have to be worked out to a greater degree of refinement before Satyagraha can be used on an universal scale, but the basic principle is the one that concerns us vitally at this moment.

CHRISTIAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

What is going to be the contribution of those of us who profess to follow the Prince of Peace whose banner is Love? At this juncture a great responsibility is laid on our shoulders which we dare not shirk. Here is an opportunity at our very door the like of which Christendom has never faced before. Do we not hear the Man of Sorrows say, 'He that taketh not his cross and followeth after me is not worthy of me'? The choice is imminent.

I am perfectly aware that our political views may honestly differ and we may be poles apart. Amongst Christians, there are Indians and foreigners and those who see eye to eye with the national movement and those who may honestly believe that the Nationalists are misled. But there can be no difference of opinion regarding non-violence amongst those who were enjoined by their Master to turn to 'whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek the other also' and to return good for evil.

No appeal is necessary to those who are in full agreement with Gandhiji and who are convinced that this movement is to clothe the naked and feed the hungry as these friends are committed to non-violence.

My appeal is mainly to those who differ from the national cause. They have a great function to perform. I know some of the foreign missionary friends are here under a contract with the British Government not to interfere in politics. But where non-interference means compromising a principle which they hold fundamental, I submit that they are bound in loyalty to their Lord to impress upon the Government the duty of adopting non-violent methods, even at the risk of their very lives. I am quite conscious that theirs is a more difficult task than swimming with the current of the national movement but I am certain that the greater task affords a greater opportunity to 'let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.'

In to-day's issue of "Young India" there are cited numerous cases of brutalities practised by the police. I give here the following two reports only.—

From Delhi

"Ten volunteers were wounded as the Police tried to wrest from our hands a bucket of salt. Only after they had belaboured us to their hearts content could they dispossess us of our salt..... Among the wounded five were seriously injured. They had been heavily belaboured on the chest and the abdomen. Two received severe injuries on their private parts."

From Dholera

"Eight to ten Policemen fell upon Ambalal. They brutally pressed his testicles, struck him with fists on the chest and abdomen, pressed their finger nails on his neck, so much so that Ambalal fell senseless. Mr. Fletcher and others quietly witnessed the brutality."

After these accounts no more words from me will be needed to commend to your Christian spirit the noble cause of non-violence. As far as the Satyagrahis themselves are concerned they pride in their tribulations and thank God for the opportunity of suffering much for what they hold to be a righteous and a sacred cause like the early Christian Martyrs. But that does not condone the violence on the Government side. I am confident that no true Christian, be he Indian or foreign, will leave a stone unturned in finding ways and means of persuading the Government to use humane methods in their attempt to 'maintain Law and Order.'

17th, April 1930.

Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH CORNELIUS KUMARAPPA.

AT CALL OF CONGRESS.

Satyagrahis' List Swells.

(Through War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the Non-Violent Army of Indian Independence:—

1528	Sjt.	Hansukhraj Tribhavandas Badhaka.
1529	"	Narayan Gopal More.
1530	"	Bhanushanker Trikamji.
1531	"	Ramji Sonu More.
1532	"	Jetha Kachra Chera.
1533	"	Harilal Motiram Mistry.
1534	"	Chandulal Nathubhai.
1535	"	Anuchand Chunilal.
1536	"	Govind Sitaram Vartak.
1537	"	Gokuldas Lakhmidas Shah.
1538	"	Ramdev Sahdev Mistry.
1539	"	Premji Hansraj.
1540	"	Ishwardas Karsandas Bhatt
1541	"	M. R. Kamath.
1542	"	Chaganlal Karsandas.
1543	"	K. P. Nair.
1544	"	Exifali Ahmdaly Roker.
1545	"	Srinivas Rau.
1546	"	Navnitlal Jinabhai.
1547	"	U. Krishnarao Kadbet.
1548	"	Bhuva Manilal Vanmaldas.
1549	"	Mohanlal Chunilal.
1550	"	Dogy T. Sulan.
1551	"	Jagmohandas Naraindas Muni.
1552	"	Purshotam M. Rele.
1553	"	Ramchadra Vishnu Deodher.
1554	"	K. S. Salan.
1555	"	Krishna Gopal Pednaker.
1556	"	Bhagvandas Raghavjee Joshi.
1557	"	Tumbe Narayana Rao.
1558	"	Vera Hiralal Kirchand.
1559	"	Ganapat Kasiram Dandekar.
1560	"	Sadasive Atmaram.
1561	"	Hiralal Aditram.
1562	"	Devshanker Krimashanker.
1563	"	Ramdyalpande Sitalprasad Pandia.
1564	"	Vadilal Vinayakant Dani.
1565	"	Harilal Parsotam.
1566	"	Doorgashanker Trikamji Bhatt.
1567	"	Shah Harilal Aamratlal.
1568	"	Hamraj Pragji Bhamarie.
1569	"	Nagsi Narsi Tarwella.
1570	"	Harilal Manmohandas.
1571	"	Vora Dawoodbhai Tikabhai.
1572	"	Dhamajee Gopal Shirke.
1573	"	Manubhai Mangaleker Javeri.
1574	"	Dattatraya R. Nagerkatty.
1575	"	Manilal Dhalsukhram.
1576	"	Shanker Hari.
1577	"	Vanmali Lawji.
1578	"	Vallabhdas Damoder.
1579	"	Prabhashanker Bhowanishanker.
1580	"	Amritlal Maneklal Patel.
1581	"	Mansukhlal Damoderdas Mehta.
1582	"	Dwarakadas Ganesh.
1583	"	Popatlal Lalji Dulve.
1584	"	Chotalal Chunilal.
1585	"	Natewerlal Chimanlal Maniar.
1586	"	Purshottam Manmohandas Parekh.
1587	"	Vyas Manilal Mukanji.
1588	"	Purshottam Gopalji.
1589	"	Shankerlal Raghunath.
1590	"	Fakruddin Ebrahimji Tambawala.
1591	"	Girdharlal.
1592	"	Kantilal Shah.
1593	"	Ganesh Mahadeo Subedhar.
1594	"	Kothari Girdhar Raghunath.
1595	"	Chatrubhuj Revashanker Toshi.
1596	"	Ravishanker O. Bhatt.
1597	"	Shanghani Ratilal Vallabhji.
1598	"	Janardhan Anant Mantry.
1599	"	Vandrawandas B. Goradia.
1600	"	Jagjivan Popatlal Mehta.
1601	"	Karsondas Velji.
1602	"	Kulkarni Mukund Dattatraya.
1603	"	Sarabhai Chunilal Shah.
1604	"	B. A. Kamat.
1605	"	Hazrat Gulkhan Jaferkhan Thekadar.
1606	"	Khoja Kermali Velji Rajan.
1607	"	Triveniben Champaklal.
1608	"	Razishal Zaifudin.
1609	"	Kamlaker Vaman Vadke.
1610	"	Gulabchand Madhavji.
1611	"	Prabhashanker Bhawaniram Shukla.
1612	"	Venkateshwar Jadhav.
1613	"	Jwalaprasad Gour.
1614	"	Bhaichand Hemchand.
1615	"	Fazally Meherally.
1616	"	Gaurishanker Khemram.
1617	"	Kuvnerji Narbhan Peer.
1618	"	Lalji Deoji Gala.
1619	"	Hansraj Lalji Shah.
1620	"	Bhawanji Hansraj.
1621	"	Lalji Kuvernji Popat.
1622	Smt.	Bai Jesumadhi Maganlal Shah.
1623	Sjt.	M. R. Madhawrao.
1624	"	Sunderji Virji Bossamia.
1625	"	Damoderdas Lakshmidas.
1626	"	Abdulhusein Esoofally.
1627	"	Prabhashanker Udairam.

RELIGION UNDER THE SOVIETS

(Continued from page 6.)

to teach children natural science at school and then allow them to be taught contrary doctrines about Adam and Eve at home. It is equally absurd to explain natural phenomena (rainbows, thunder, etc.) on a scientific basis and allow children to be confused by superstitious "explanations" elsewhere. It is disastrous to try and mould children at school into self-reliant, active and reasoning citizens, and at home to try and inculcate a philosophy of "God's will" with its attendant train of abasement, apathy, and blind acceptance.

CHANGE IN POPULAR VIEW-POINT.

"These are sufficient reasons without taking into account the terrible record of organized religion as an ally and servant of oppression in the reign of capitalism.

"Persons over the age of 18 may receive religious instruction, and may follow any religion they choose without let or hindrance. In Tsarist days only one religion—that of the Orthodox Church—was recognised, and other religions suffered in many cases from severe persecution.

"If at the present time more and more churches are being closed, it is not because of increasing persecution, but because more and more people are turning from religion to the new work of socialist construction and the new philosophy of Communism in its real sense."

MISS AJAMBAI AT OPERA HOUSE.

Excellent Music For Bombay Public.

An excellent selection of music was provided at the Opera House by Miss Ajambai who made her first bow before Bombay audience on Friday evening. The thin House that greeted the singer was perhaps responsible for a little nervousness that was noticeable on the part of Miss Ajambai in the beginning. But soon the appreciative applause and encores that punctuated her performance put her in her best form and the audience was treated to some excellent renderings of Thumri and Gazal.

After the interval Miss. Ajambai was completely at home with the audience. She showed by her performance that in addition to her being gifted with a sweet melodious voice she has mastered the technique of classical Indian music. The Marathi song "Dilruba ha hya jivacha" and Kavali "Abi hamari mohabat" were simply charming and brought forth repeated encores from the house. Her rendering of the Bhairavi, the last item of the programme, brought out her talents and she can look forward to see her musical concerts in Bombay better patronized than they were on the opening night.

But there was one jarring note throughout the programme that robbed the singer of her due meed of praise and that was the presence of a "tablachi" who seemed to be always out of tune with the singer and thought his chief claim to be there was perhaps the strength of his wrist.

"WANTED SWADESHI UMBRELLAS".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We beg to inform you that India is not in a position as yet to produce her own made water proof umbrellas.

The handles and frames and as well as umbrella cloth are being imported from foreign countries which can, however, be fitted here in India by Indian labour. Will such umbrellas be called Swadeshi or of foreign make?

Kindly publish your reply also in your esteemed Jaurnal so that the incocent people may not be deceived by some bazaar dealers.—Yoours, etc.

K. C. MARROTT.

Bombay, April 18.

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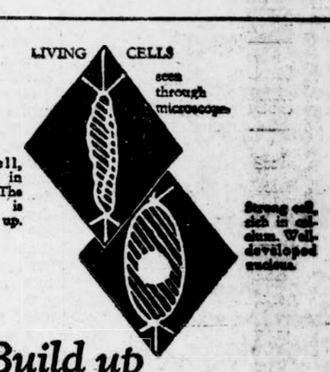
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AGUERINE FOR ALL FEVERS.

BOMBAY POLICE ASSAULT SATYAGRAHIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

beaten severely; kicked at testicles. Fell down and beaten by about twenty constables; has bruises all over the body.

15. Ramlal Ambashanker: injured.
16. Rameshwar Dayal: received lathi blows.
17. Madhusudan Chaube: severely beaten; fainted.
18. Phulchand: burnt severely; fainted; all clothes torn to pieces.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Satyagraha Committee has decided to concentrate all the Volunteers at Bhatia Baug and Esplanade Maidan where the Volunteers yesterday were beaten and arrests made.

SISTERS' ENTHUSIASM.

Processions of ladies continue to pour in the Congress House and to-day a batch of fifty members of the Surti Dasha Porvad Bhagini Mandal brought salt water to the Congress House pans and the Bhagini Mandal has officially sent a resolution to the Congress congratulating the heroes who have been incarcerated.

PROPAGANDA.

A whirlwind propaganda is being carried on by the Bombay provincial Congress Committee throughout the City. On Saturday meetings were held at Cement Chawls, Nagaon, Worli, Dadar and C. P. Tank which were addressed by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, Messrs. Narayanswami, S. K. Pupala, Mhadeshwar, K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Prof. Gharpure and Mr. Ganpati Shanker.

CONTRABAND SALT FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Congress Bulletion To Be Issued.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is making ceaseless efforts to expand its activities with a view to make them more intensive and also effective. The volunteer force hitherto centralised at the headquarters has now been decentralised. The idea behind this move is that the Satyagraha activities should be effectively centralized in the whole of the city and the movement should become a real mass movement. The headquarters of the B. P. C. C have been regarded as a ward for the purposes of the propaganda. So far as the breach of the Salt Laws is concerned the volunteers will be doing their normal duties in their respective wards. They will gather illicit salt and manufacture it by heating sea-water Added to these activities batches of volunteers will do door to door propaganda by selling contraband salt and instructing people in the process of preparing salt out of sea-water.

It is hoped that in every ward a shop will be opened to sell contraband salt to the public at a rate cheaper than the illicit salt. Efforts are also made to start a "Dak" from Vile Parle to bring large quantities of illicit salt to Bombay from various centres, under the control of Vile Parle Satyagraha Committee. If this scheme materialises Bombay public will have enough of illicit salt for their daily consumption.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

Arrangements have now been completed to start a Congress bulletin in Bombay. The bulletin will be published in four languages will be priced one pice. The public of Bombay will now get from these bulletins first-hand information about the Satyagraha activities in Bombay. The bulletin will be published in the afternoon at 5 o'clock.

AT PAREL.

—:o:—

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

(Through Satyagraha Committee, B. P. C. C.)

According to the programme arranged by the War Council the Volunteers of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee commenced preparing salt in the maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday morning. Three segris, emanel pans and other necessary utensils were arranged in the centre of the maidan A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen was present to witness the process. The C. I. D. were from early hours reconnoitering the area. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by Sjt. Narayanswamy, Vice-President of the Committee, and Sjt. Vishwanath, the Secretary, arrived on the scene at 8 o'clock in the morning with sea water. At 8-30 the process was set in motion. Immediately a posse of policemen consisting of about 30 constables armed with lathis headed by Inspector Smith and other sergeants entered the maidan and ordered that salt should not be prepared there. The volunteers, however, formed a cordon around the segris where Kamaladevi and Narayanswamy were already fanning the flame. The police broke open the cordon and kicked away the segris and the enamelled plates. Immediately, however, the segris were put right and attempts were made to manufacture salt again out of the sea water. The police again interfered and as a result of this some of the volunteers burnt their hands. An attempt was, however, again made to prepare salt. This time the police caught hold of the segris and a volunteer bravely defended and in defence he cut his hand. The segris and other utensils were taken away.

The volunteers, however, had the packets of contraband salt ready for sale and as soon as they found they could not prepare salt, Mrs Kamaladevi, Messrs. Narayanswamy and Vishwanath began the sale of these packets which were sold like hot cakes. The demand was so great that it was impossible to supply these packets to all. The volunteers maintained extraordinary discipline and even in the face of great provocation maintained strict non-violence and kept the crowd under proper control. The sale of contraband salt being over, Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed the crowd asking them to be non-violent and to break the Salt Law by manufacturing salt in every home. Narayanswamy also made a speech. It was then announced that a procession would be taken out and march to Chowpaty in the afternoon. The gathering then dispersed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

PROCESSION FROM PAREL.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Committee, B. P. C. C.)

The news of the interference of the police on Sunday morning at the maidan opposite the K. E. M Hospital, Parel, where the F Ward volunteers led by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy and Mr. G. Vishwanath were preparing contraband salt, had spread like wild fire throughout the area. It was also announced before the crowd dispersed in the morning that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the same day a huge procession would be taken out and would march to Chowpaty. Punctually at 3 o'clock the volunteers in their uniform presented themselves at the maidan and a few of the volunteers of the National Militia were also present. At 3-30 p.m. the procession was formed and with stirring slogans commenced its march taking the main road, a march through Lal Baug, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Charni Road, Opera House and reached Chowpatty by about 5-30 in the evening. As the procession wended its way the procession swelled in numbers and by the time Lal Baug was passed it was 3 furlongs long in lines of 4 deep. Before the Arthur Road Jail where Messrs. Abid Ali, Meherally and Sadiq are kept, the procession stopped and the buglers sounded their notes and the whole procession cried out "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai", "Abid Ali ki Jai", "Meherally ki Jai', Sadiq ki Jai", "Vande Mataram", etc. The prisoners were seen hailing the procession from within the iron bars and the processionists also hailed them in return. The procession was led by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Narayanswamy and Mr. Vishwanath. Mr. Pannalal, captain of the National Militia, was personally present to supervise the arrangement. The procession was a great success and all throughout the route huge crowds cheered the processionists.

MUSLIM SATYAGRAHIS.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay).

A separate batch of Muslim Volunteers went to the Chowpaty to manufacture contraband salt on Sunday morning. Hakim Ikrami Dehlavi, ex-Secretary, Bijapur Khilafat Committee, Vice-President of Calcutta Khilafat Committee, a prominent Khilafat worker for seven years, gave his congratulations to the Satyagrahis and garlanded the leader. Addressing them he said "there will ever be the possibility of communal friction. But only those who rise above communal feelings and keep freedom as their goal, can free India."

BOMBAY AKALIS JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay).

Akali Satyagrahi Jatha of Bombay will prepare contraband salt at Bhatia Baug on 21st April (to-day) morning and sell it under the direction of the Congress.

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay).

Sjt. Popat'al Hiralal who was present at the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday morning states:

I went to see the Congress Satyagrahis manufacturing salt at the Esplanade Maidan and was standing amidst a big crowd. When the police started attacking the Satyagrahis I came in for a little injury. My coat was torn and little finger of right hand bled. I saw more than ten policemen attacking one Satyagrahi for wresting utensils. Several Satyagrahis were assaulted so severely that I saw them fainting.

CRUEL VICTIMISATION.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay).

Sjt. N. D. Solomon, a Christian volunteer who broke the Salt Law on 7th April, first day, is being victimised by his co-religionists. He has been asked to vacate his rooms. He has been ex-communicated. As if that were not enough, his wife has been deprived of her job. Indian Christians, instead of feeling grateful to Mr. Solomon are doing a very foolish thing in boycotting him. It is by throwing their lot with their Indian brethren that Indian Christians will be securing their interests in this country. Again and again Mahatma Gandhi, who had Christians in his first regiment of 78, has appealed to all minority communities to join the struggle for Swaraj and has assured them that the Congress would not accept any communal settlement that would not satisfy all minority communities. If the several communities, inhabiting India vie with one another in doing their patriotic duty, no community can be insecure in self-government India. The Indian Christians of Bombay will disapprove the boycott tactics of the small section that in its over-enthusiasm is harassing Mr. Solomon.

CITIZENS PLEDGE TO USE SWADESHI IN A MAMMOTH MEETING

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay).

A huge meeting of the residents of the C Ward at Bhandari Street was held. Mr. S. K. Pupala, addressing the meeting emphasised the necessity on the part of the citizens of remaining absolutely non-violent, in their actions even though excited. He further urged that the surest way of getting freedom was the boycott of all British goods—not only piecegoods but also thousands of others trivial things which we consider as necessities and yet, can be boycotted with ease, if looked from that viewpoint. The audience unanimously took a vow not to use foreign cloth and to use Indian goods always.

Satyagraha Campaign At Dadar.

—:o:—

April 20.

The Publicity Officer, G. W. A. C. Committee writes:—

The Dadar beach presented a lively appearance this morning when over a thousand men, women and children assembled to break the salt law Four processions of different associations of which the Congress Committee's was the largest converged at the beach. A brightening feature was the presence of a large number of Madrasi and Gujarati ladies who were up till now in the back ground. With potsfull of sea water, the Satyagrahis, singing national songs triumphantly marched back to the Congress House and manufactured salt there by boiling the water. In the evening the salt thus manufactured was sold by the volunteers beginning from Mahim and going on foot to take part in the Chawpati meeting, selling contraband salt. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout and no untoward incident took place. The police were in evidence at some stages of the procession—but no arrests were made.

—:o:—

PANDIT HARIHARNATH SASTRI ILL IN JAIL.

CAWNPORE, April 20.

Sjt. Purushotamdas Tandon President Servants' People Society who is on a visit here in connection with the United Provinces Political Conference applied for interview with Pandit Hardnath Sastri and Pandit Balkrishna Sarma recently convicted under Salt Act., Jail Superintendent refused the interviews. It is understood that Pandit Harinath Sastri is suffering from fever and is considerably reduced in weight. Pandit Hariharа Sastri, Pandit Balkrishnasarma and Sjt. Gankashahai Chaube are all treated as ordinary prisoners notwithstanding recent revised jail regulations of the Government of India. Mr. Gangasahai is given corn grinding work although he is not fitted for that task.—Free Press.

THOUSANDS BREAK SALT LAW IN ARNALA.

Mr. Gokhle Leads.

CAMP ARNALA, April 20.

The Secretary Thana District Congress Committee writes:—

A long line of white figures moving along the road from Agashi to Arnala without minding scorching heat of April sun was a spectacular sight that perhaps was never witnessed in the whole of Thana district when under leadership of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor "Mahratta" thousands of people broke salt law this afternoon at Arnala. Not only was gathering cosmopolitan consisting of Hindus, Muslims and Christians, but it was graced by a group of ladies also. Children too of tender age were to be seen in the procession to break salt law with pots in their hand. At 2 in afternoon the procession started from Agashi to cover a distance of about three miles and as it wended its way along the road, lined with palm and plantain trees the villagers joined it with great enthusiasm. Perfect order prevailed throughout arrangements being made by Poona Youth Leaguers and Local and other Dist. volunteers from Nasik to control the traffic and regulate the procession. Thanks to the police officers as well as to public both of whom behaved quite peacefully there was no untoward happening in whole of procession. At about 4 the procession reached the seashore and all men, women, children took brine in pots they had brought shouting all the while "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" Mr. Gokhale addressed gathering on seashore and congratulated the people on their peaceful behaviour when they were out to break the unjust law of Government. The people then dispersed in peace and poured water in a reservoir where arrangements for boiling it are made. Thus ended happily the procession probably the first of its kind in this part of the country and when dispersing on everybody's lips were heaps praises for to-day's leader and unprecedent nature of public awakening.

EX-REVOLUTIONARY PREACHES NON-VIOLENCE.

—:o:—

God Made Salt For All.

(From A Correspondent).

April 20.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held to carry out the Congress programme at the open maidan, near Tilak Bridge on Saturday, the 19th instant. The meeting had a record attendance including a very large number of ladies. Prominent among the speakers were Swami Kumaranand, Prof. Ghatpure and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Swami Kumaranand mainly dwelt on the importance of non-violence over violence in our struggle for freedom. He narrated how he had once been an out and out revolutionary, how he formed secret societies and manufactured bombs for the destruction of the Government. Ten years ago he was quite opposed to Gandhiji's peaceful programme and had actually opposed him in the open session of the Congress. But his experience in violent methods, at last, taught him a lesson that they were dangerous and not suitable to India. He appealed to the audience to remain non-violent in thought, word and deed. Further, Swamiji deplored the riots that took place in Chittagong and Karachi and said that this was due to some blacksheep who could be found in every society.

Prof. Ghatpure exhorted the audience to break the salt law. He said that this law is not a law at all because it is against God's Law. God has created the earth and ocean and not these Britishers. Therefore they had every right to take water from the sea and make salt. He afterwards emphasised that salt is a thing which is urgently required and is only next to air and water and which affects the rich as well as the poor. He hoped and prayed that under the leadership of Mahatmaji, India would be free in the very near future.

Sarojini Naidu in her usual charming and eloquent manner kept the audience spell-bound for full one hour. She first spoke in Hindi for about 20 minutes and then spoke in English. She said she had come to deliver the message of Mahatmaji to the sisters of Dadar. Ladies from the audience eagerly responded and asked "what is that" The gospel of Swadeshi—retorted Mrs. Naidu. She emphasised that Swadeshi was to her not only the wearing of a yard or two of Khadi cloth or Indian made cloth but Swadeshi meant using only all Indian made articles for their needs. Even Indian art, literature, thought, etc., and then only India will shine in all her splender and glory—this was the next big step we have to take in the national fight.

The meeting dispersed late at 11 p.m.

British Press On Indian Situation.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 20.

Commenting on the swift transportation of civil disobedience into open violence at Calcutta, Karachi and Chittagong, the "Observer" pays high tribute to the restraint of police in handling emergency, but wonders whether the Government is justified in imposing so heavy burden on its officials.

The "Sunday Times" similarly draws attention to the severe strain on the police officials and hopes, patient policy will still succeed.—Reuter.

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"RED" MONEY FOR BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Russian Orders Placed With London Firms.

LONDON, April 20.

Moscow.—Since the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations Russia has placed orders with Britain for ten million sterling according to report of head of Soviet Trade Delegation in London, including tractors and ploughs. It has also entered into agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries to supply on credit fertilisers, dyes and metals to value of three million sterling and to furnish Russian chemical industry with technical assistance.—Reuter.

"MUSLIMS MUST WORK FOR OWN SALVATION"

—:o:—

Ali Brothers' Wire To U. P. Muslim Conference.

The private secretary to Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Mazgaon, Bombay under date April 19:

Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali have sent the following message to the President of the United Provinces Muslim Conference, Muzaffernagar: "Regret urgent work and ill-health keep us both away. Beg Muslims organise practical work immediately to meet coming changes. Men, money urgently needed salmans must not allow themselves to be made tools of any party. They must trust God and work for their own salvation. We want freedom for all, not change of masters for Musalmans."—A. P.

U. P. Political Conference.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, April 19.

The 24th session of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference commenced here to-night under the presidentship of Pandit Sunderlal who arrived here from Allahabad by Mail this afternoon.

On arrival he was received at the station by Pandit Ramprasad Misra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and several other prominent persons.

Pandit Sunderlal was taken in a procession through the city which welcomed him enthusiastically.

A special feature of the occasion was the presence of a large number of lady Volunteers who sang National songs. The procession passed through several "Welcome" arches. The public in large numbers came out everywhere to get a glimpse of the President-elect. The whole atmosphere was re-sounding with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai, and other national cries. Flowers were showered from the balconies by the public on the president-elect, garlands and other presents were also given to him.—Free Press.

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ROADS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 19.

The Road Development Conference as recommended by the Jayakar Committee commenced discussion to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir B. N. Mitra when besides the Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature, there were present representatives from Provincial Governments and officials of the Government of India interested in the subject. The schemes recommender by Madras and Bombay were generally approved and recommendations of Bengal were under discussion when the Conference adjourned.

Telegrams from several Upper India stations show that increased attention is now paid to anti-drink campaign, especially in Gujrat, though preparation and sale of contraband salt continues.—A. P.

Okha Port News.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha, wires under date April 16:—

S.S. City of Hong Kong (Line: City and Hall, Agents: Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Bombay) left Port Okha on 17th instant for Jamnagar with same bottom cargo.—A. P.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1930

"GOOD FIGHT WILL CONTINUE TILL SWARAJ IS OBTAINED".

"Foreign Government Is Fast Losing Its Balance Of Mind".

ACTING CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONGRATULES NATION.

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, has issued a statement offering his hearty congratulations to the nation on the success of Satyagraha against the Salt Law.

Referring to the numerous arrests and convictions, Pandit Motilal Nehru remarks: "What does all this mean? On the one hand, it shows the grim determination of a long-suffering people to come into their own at all costs. On the other hand, it reveals the sorry spectacle of a foreign Government losing its balance of mind in an attempt to defend its iniquitous tax. I look upon the numerous arrests that have taken place as so many points gained by the people against the Government in the struggle for freedom".

PANDITJI ON EXCESSES

Regarding Calcutta and Karachi disturbances, the Pandit says it is quite clear that these unfortunate happenings do not in the least affect the Civil Disobedience movement and he praises the conduct of the Satyagrahis and the general public.

"The fact remains," the Pandit goes on to observe, "and must be brought home to the public at large that it is not by breaking heads and destroying property that they will help the cause. They will only do so by following the example of strict non-violence set by those actually engaged in the movement. While, therefore, the excesses committed at Calcutta, Karachi and Poona must be unhesitatingly condemned, the actual fight must be carried to the bitter end on seriously non-violent lines.

FIGHT TILL SWARAJ IS OBTAINED.

We are indebted to the policy of snutting up the great tribunes of the people for the iron that has entered the soul of millions. In the very near future we will witness the crowning act of that policy in the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the consummation to be devoutly wished for, but whether it comes or not, good fight will continue with ever-growing intensity till freedom is achieved.

"KEEP SMILING, FIGHT ON".

"I cannot better conclude this statement than by repeating the short but pregnant message of the President to the people of India on his conviction "Keep smiling, fight on and get through the job."—A. P.

New Salt Satyagraha Centre.

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, April 18.

A new centre for carrying out the Salt Satyagraha has been opened at Pen. From the 14th onward a series of lectures has already been arranged. Mr Kane and Katkol made an appeal to the people to carry on the campaign. The next day was followed by a fluent speech of Mr. Bhagvat of Tilak Mahavidyalaya. Mr. Kane of Vaishyashram Sasavane dealt at length on the glorious march of Mahatma Gandhi and everybody was spellbound. Day by day the audience is gaining in number. The President of the District Congress intends opening at Pen a centre next for Maharashtra and the citizens too are getting united and everybody wants to take part in the movement. The contributions have amounted to Rs. 2,000. One of the leading merchants has promised to supply the necessary quantity of rice for the Satyagrahis. Batches of Satyagrahi volunteers are pouring in from all quarters. Mr. G. V. Ketkar of Poona delivered a lecture to-day and as a first step towards the breach of salt law sold a number of packets of contraband salt in the presence of Government officials. There was a great rush for getting the packets. A number of Satyagrahis are carrying out an intensive programme of lectures in the surrounding villages. Everybody is asked to take part in the mass civil disobedience march which will take place on the 20th. The programme is fixed; the breach of salt law will be made on the same date at a place where the creek enters the town proper.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT IN FULL SWING.

—:o:—

Magistrate Vacates His House.

(From the Satyagraha Samiti)

BORSAD, April 18.

The Patels of Borsad have passed a resolution not to take liquor henceforth. Anybody found taking liquor would be boycotted for five years and would be fined Rs. 50. He who finds the man will be rewarded with Rs. 5.

The people of Vasna offer absolute social boycott of Mukhi and his brothers for not handing over his resignation as Matadars.

Khadol has passed a resolution of social boycott of Government officers such as revenue, police and excise.

The Resident F. C. Magistrate of Borsad vacated his house and now resides in the Court compound. He is supplied with necessary things from outside Borsad by other Government officers.

The contraband salt pans at Dhewan and Kankapura have been destroyed by the police officers and some sort of medicine was thrown into the remaining pans in order to prove that "Natural salt is not suitable to eat."

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

To Lead Campaign In Broach?

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, April 18.

Sjt. Lajpatrai Varma, the manager and dealer in "Tansen Pills" who was preparing the Vagra Taluka for Salt Satyagraha was arrested at Alder and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. A large number of people garlanded him when he was carried to Sabarmati Jail to-day at 12-40 p.m.

Various accounts of Police excesses are given publicity by the "Vikas". At Alder several volunteers have received injuries. But the villagers and volunteers are observing exemplary peace.

SATYAGRAHA GAINING GROUND.

The Satyagraha movement is daily gaining ground. On the whole fifteen volunteers have been sentenced to jail from this district but their places are filled instantly by other volunteers. Eight "Matadars," six "Vartanias" one Ughraldar and a police patel have resigned from Zadeshwar. Mr. Diwan, the energetic Secretary of the Youth League, arrange a huge meeting to protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal. This meeting congratulated Mr. K. M. Munshi on resigning his seat on the Council. Mr. Munshi is invited by the Youth League and he will assume the leadership of this city. The well-known worker Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai has taken over the editorial charge of the "Vikas."

A HUGE FIRE

A huge fire broke out here on 13-4-30 in which four shops were burnt and the damage is estimated at about 15,000. One stationery seller, grocer, sweetmeat seller and a hotelvala are the sufferers.

At a largely attended meeting of Lahore students at Lalaji Bhavan, the students of Amritsar were congratulated on their arrest. A number of Satyagrahis amidst much enthusiasm sold contraband salt in the meeting and there was a regular rush for it and the whole stock was exhausted in a few minutes.—Free Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Hartal In Ghatkoper.

Mr. Chamanlal Popatlal Shah and Mr. Jaswantrai Mehta were arrested on Sunday at Ghatkoper under Section 117 and 47 of the Salt Act. Mr. Shah is the President of the Local Congress Committee. Following the news of the arrest there was spontaneous hartal in the town.

On Saturday night there was a huge bonfire of foreign cloth.

HOW SJT. DEVAKINANDAN WAS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Brisk Sales Of Contraband Salt.

(From A Correspondant.)

JALGAON, April 16.

Last night the citizens of Jalgoan witnessed interesting scenes at the meeting held to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrest for selling contraband salt. Some enthusiastic local workers including Mrs. Chaudhary sold contraband salt. Then got up Sjt. Devakinandan, the prominent local worker and the secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee. But as soon as he declared his intention of selling contraband salt Mr. Pradhan the sub-Inspector appeared on the scene announcing that Sjt. Devakinandan was arrested.

Sjt Devakinandan asked him to wait for the actual committal of offence. He, then, resumed his lecture in which he exhorted the audience to preserve peace even after his arrest. He, then, sold his salt for Rs. 10 and gave himself up to the police who led him to the police station amidst the cries of "Devakinandan-ki Jai!" The meeting then continued its work and some twenty other local workers sold their contraband salt challenging the police to arrest them. The volunteers succeeded in preserving peace throughout the meeting. After the meeting there was a great bonfire of foreign cloth and caps.

A complete hartal prevailed in the city. Almost all students of the Government and other schools left their schools with cries of "Gandhiji-ki Jay" and "Bande Mataram."

Latest.

Sjt. Devkinandan is sentenced four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. He was garlanded as he came out of the Court room.

POONA SATYAGRAHIS FOR MALWAN.

—:o:—

Kaka Kalelar's Appeal To Women.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 19.

The fifth Poona Satyagrahi batch of 17 volunteers started for Malwan centre. An enthusiastic send-off was given by the Poona public. A big meeting was held in Shivaji Mandir, when Kaka Saheb Kalelkar of Gujarat Vidyapeeth presided. He appealed to the Poona ladies to take up liquor picketing. A private meeting was held at Dr. Phatak's house to chalk out the future line of action. The sixth batch of Satyagrahis is starting on the 23rd.

KHADDAR FOR COURT DRESS.

Nadiad Pleaders' Resolve.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 19.

A meeting of pleaders practising here was called on the 17th inst., when a resolution to use white khaddar caps, and khaddar coat was passed. It was further resolved to use only Indian mill cloth, of yarn made in India only for other clothing. They further resolved not to purchase. British or foreign cloth and to boycott British goods. Some of the pleaders have also offered themselves as volunteers for temperence propaganda work.

R. F. C. Magistrate of Borsad has shifted his residence to the court premises owing to the strict boycott, prevalent in Borsad.

MR. JAMALUDDIN MAKHMOOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Beawar.

The Secretary District Congress Committee Beawar writes:—

BEAWAR, April 15.

Syt. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Secretary District Congress Committee and a prominent leader of Beawar was arrested yesterday at 10, in the morning under Section 117 I. P. C and 47 salt law and sentenced on the same day to one year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine in default two months rigorous imprisonment. A large crowd of about five thousand gatherer in the court yard compound and garlanded Mr. Makhmoor. At night an overcrowded meeting held in the bazar to congratulate him and B. S. Pathik and Syt. Narsinghdasji, the prominent leaders of Rajputana arrested on the same day under the same Act. A resolution was also passed unanimously to congratulate Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and condemn the repression policy of the Government and assure the country that Beawar will be always forward in the fight of Satyagraha.

To-day a complete hartal was observed in the town and not a single shop of Mohamedans and Hindus seen open. The mill labourers also observed complete Hartal and all mills got closed. At 7, a huge procession consisting about five thousand citizens started from the Congress office and after takfinished in the Company Bagh ing the full round of the city where Syt. Ghisulal Jajodia, President, District Congress Committee, thanked the citizens for observing complete and peaceful hartal.

Owing to the arrest of Mr. Mukhmoor, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Beawar, Shrimati Satyabhama Devi Mehta was elected Secretary and Mr. Ghulam Hassan Vakil, Mr. Amlak Chand Surana and Mr. Ramgopal Singh Tomar were elected as Joint Secretaries

A sum of Rs. 800 was contributed by Mr. Natholal Ghiya Vakil, and Chairman Municipal Committee, Beawar. A Financial Board of the Congress will soon be conttituted and it is hoped rupees ten thousand will be collected very soon to pull on the war of Satyagraha in the district.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Jambusar Meeting.

JAMBUSAR, April 19.

(From A Correspondent).

A largely attended meeting of women of Jambusar was held last evening in 'Ladvadi'.

Maniben—the daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai was specially asked by Mahatmaji to give advice to the ladies of Jambusar. She was welcomed in the meeting with the shouts of 'Vande-Mataram', 'Mahatmaji Ki Jai'. In the beginning national songs were sung by the ladies. Maniben—spinning the 'Takali'—addressed the meeting:—

"We have been asked by Bapuji to do two things. One is to boycott foreign cloth and the other is to picket liquor-shops.

You will not be able to serve the country by putting on only Khaddar; you will have to spin and weave for yourselves. The cloth of many of our mills cannot be called 'Swadeshi' cloth because the 'Sutar', they bring is foreign. We—village ladies—can put on the coarse Khaddar cloth. Each and every lady can produce sufficient Khaddar herself. Complete Swaraj can only be won if we stand side by side with men in this sacred battle. We should boycott foreign cloth and prepare khaddar for ourselve".

Maniben in her speech exhorted the women to do their bit in the fight for freedom and urged them to take a vow that they would henceforth wear only khadi. Maniben further said": We can request men and women not to drink liquor and 'Tadi' and picket the liquor-shops."

Sakarben from Broach addressing the meeting said "Bapuji has entrusted a great battle for us to be fought. He fights for 7 crores and we are to fight for Rs. 60 crores. Thus our fight is superior to Mahatma's and we are not to enjoy the pleasures of the jail; and 'will' harrass the Government from our doors.

Two or three ladies from here addressed the meeting and requested the ladies to put on khaddar and boycott tea.

16 ladies have enrolled their names for picketing liquor-shops and still the enrolling is going on.

Contraband salt was auctioned in the meeting for Rs. 25.

People of various villages by thousands are breaking the Salt Law. A batch of 50 from Broach will start to-morrow for civil disobedience of salt law at Hansot, and also a batch from Jambusar will start for the same purpose at Madafar.

APPEAL TO KARNATAKIS

—:o:—

Sjt. Diwakar's Message To His Countrymen.

DHARWAR, April 17.

Mr. R R. Diwakar, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following appeal on eve of his arrest:—

"Repression has began in right earnest everywhere and in Karnatak. That means Satyagraha has begun to tell. Thousands of persons are selling contraband salt. But the Government seem to have decided for the present to pick up leaders and active workers only. That is an invitation to all Satyagrahis (1) to conduct the movement without leaders, (2) to become more active (5) to enlist more Satyagrahis.

Karnatak is a small province but it must do its duty. This movement has come as a God-send and we see in the ranks of Satyagrahis men of all communities vying with each other. Let me hope that the common objective and common suffering will cement the bond created and enable us to work with one heart.

The fight will be brief but brisk and whatever we want to do, we have to do immediately without waiting for a single moment.

Let not others merely look on. Let every one in Karnatak feel that this holy war is for one active participation in whatever manner possible. Let none forget that we stand on truth and non-violence and that our fight requires the strodgest organisation of the strictest discipline

POLICE ACTIVITIES AT DHOLERA.

—:o:—

Dig Canal To Ruin Salt Bed.

The Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, Ranpur writes:—

Under the orders of Sardar Ambli the centre comprising a group of 12 villages, organised mass civil disobedience to-day. Sardar Manishanker Trivedi delegated Captain Amratlal Acharya to lead this centre At Dholera a meeting of 2,500 villagers was held where the implications of Civil Disobedince were explained in the presence of police officers and Mr. Neill. almost all the villagers of the 12 villages under Ambli centre offered Satyagraha at Navagam Creek today. One Garasia was taken in custody and marched off on foot to Dholera seven miles away and subsequently released The entire Police force was occupied in digging a canal leading from Rahatalao Salt Bed to the sea water hoping that flood might spoil the vast salt deposits.

SATYAGRAHA IN ANKOLA.

Magistrate's Strange Order: Takes Possession Of Satyagraha House.

(From A Correspondent)

ANKOLA, April 17.

Ankola broke Salt Law on the 13th instant by manufacturing and selling contraband salt. The movement is going on for the last four days. So far three leaders have been arrested. Sjt. M. P. Nadkarney (Honavar) has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Swami Vidyanand to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Shamrao Shenvi to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default to six months more.

To-day there were 21 arrests. Sjt. Hanumantrao Kaujalgi being one of them. The above arrests have been made as a consequence of the protest against the order of the District Magistrate, which is sent herewith.

Hundreds of volunteers are pouring in from all parts of Karnatak even from the States of Mysore and Hyderabad. The movement is gathering momentum daily. Dr. Hardikar is expected to lead mass movement to-morrow.

The following is the order referred to above:—

ORDER:—

Whereas it appears to me that the house in Ankola owned by Dattebai Nagvekar, now staying in Bombay, is at present occupied by persons conspiring to commit or to cause to be committed breaches of the laws relating to salt, and thereby giving reason for apprehension that a riot or other grave disturbance of the peace may take place.

Now, therefore, I, H. D. Baskerville District Magistrate of North Kanara, in the exercise of the power vested in me by Section 43 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890, hereby take possession of the said house, its buildings and its compound, and direct that the same be immediately vacated by all persons, saving only members of the Kanara District Police and of the Salt Department, on pain of prosecution according to law.

I. H. D. BASKERVILLE,
District Magistrate, Kanara.
17th April, 1930.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN THE KARNATAK.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

ANKOLA, April 17.

On the last day of the national week i.e. on 13th last, the first batch of volunteers led by Mr. M. P. Nadkarni broke the Salt Law by preparing contraband salt by boiling sea water. About 8,000 people accompanied the volunteers to the place from which salt water was fetched. No arrests were made on that day. But the very next day i.e. on the 14th instant, Mr. M. P. Nadkarni and Swami Vidyanand were arrested and taken to Belekeri to be tried by Mr. H. D. Baskerville, the District Magistrate of North Canara district. Subsequently they were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The following day Mr. Shamrao Shenvi, a prominent leader of this place, was tried and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default to undergo further six months' rigorous imprisonment To-day a notice was put up on the Satyagraha Camp notice board saying that the house now in possession of the Satyagrahis has been taken possession of by the District Magistrate by the "power vested in him by Section 43 of the Police Act of Bombay 1890", and that the inmates should immediately vacate the house or be ready to be prosecuted. The Satyagrahis refusing, sixteen of them, who were in the house at that time including Sjt. Kaujalgi, Sjt. Karkhanis and Sjt. T. S. Naik have been taken to the Magistrate Court. The crowd gathered before the Satyagraha Camp was perfectly peaceful. It is reported here that it took two complete days for the officials of this place to explore the wild forest of Sections and find out this Section 43.

In spite of the arrests effected, the volunteers start every day punctually at 7-30 a.m., fetch sea water and manufacture salt. A meeting is held in the broad open place before the Taluk Kacheri and contraband salt auctioned. The meetings are largely attended.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

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"The Times" Delusion.

LONDON, April 15.

Gandhiji's campaign continues to excite discussion in all circles, the general assumption being his eventual arrest is inevitable. "The Times" publishes a special article describing partial failure of the movement as compared with the former non-co-operation and says Mr. Gandhi is playing a lone hand and the present move is a gambler's last throw. The writer still maintains that the Viceroy's announcement of October 31st has had a profound effect in conciliating all but the extreme wing of Indian opinion and but for the reconciliation which it has effected between Britain and a vast majority of thinking Indians, Mr. Gandhi's campaign would be sweeping India from end to end to-day. This achievement has given the moral leadership in Indian politics to Lord Irwin and the coming Round Table Conference is the really important thing. If possible, the Government should leave Gandhiji at large, long enough for the campaign to collapse through lack of support and inherent disingenuousness. He will return finally to that retirement from which it would have been better for his reputation, had he never emerged. His arrest to-day would be a far more serious affair than in 1922 because of the inevitable repercussions on the main political situation.—"Hindu."

MADRAS FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

BUT MRS. BESANT FOR R. T. CONFERENCE

MADRAS, April 19.

Dr. Annie Besant has telegraphed to Mr. Wedgwood Benn as follows:—

"Increasing restlessness in India while English policy is uncertain. Definite declaration work of Round Table Conference is to outline Dominion Status constitution will place matters on right foundation and direction."

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

Complete boycott of foreign cloth was advocated by various speakers at a public meeting held last night in connection with salt Satyagraha. Mr. Prakasam declared that such boycott would be a powerful weapon to compel Britain to come to terms with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Nageswara Rao said that salt law was to-day a dead letter and appealed to the people to accord their wholehearted support to the present campaign.

MERCHANTS COOPERATE

A private meeting of leaders and merchants has been arranged at Mahajana Sabha Hall for Sunday to devise plans for the effective boycott of foreign cloth.—A. P.

VIRAMGAM'S FUTURE PLANS.

VIRAMGAM, April 19.

Mr. Chaganlal Joshi of Mahatmaji's party came here yesterday and discussed with the workers the future plans of the campaign and it was decided to send batches of volunteers to the villages round about for propaganda work.

Yesterday morning a batch of sixty volunteers crossed the cordon line on foot with salt and sold twelve maunds in Viramgam. Mr. Mahadev Desai visits Viramgam to-morrow.—Free Press.

WOMEN PICKET CLOTH SHOPS.

And Students Sell Salt.

LAHORE, April 19.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was begun here yesterday by a party of ladies who picketed in batches in important centres.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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